FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER GOMA CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Agriculture Institute

AU231058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The state visit of Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the government of the People's Republic of Congo, to Bulgaria continues. Comrade Grisha Filipov and Louis Sylvain Goma as well as the officials accompanying the Congolese prime minister today visited the Nikola Pushkarov institute for soil research and yields prognosis. The esteemed guests were cordially welcomed by the workers collective and director Asen Glogov briefed the guests on the institute's activity. He briefly familiarized them with the development of Bulgaria's agriculture following the socialist revolution--from the emergence of cooperative farms to the creation of large agroindustrial complexes and scientific-production associations. Special attention was devoted to the tasks stemming from the 12th BCP Congress that are linked with securing scientific services to agriculture. The guests also visited the modern physical-chemical laboratory and the institute's computer center. Following his visit to the Nikola Pushkarov institute for soil research and yields prognosis, Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the Government of the People's Republic of Congo, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, and paid their respects at his coffin. Military honors were also bestowed.

Received by Zhivkov 23 Sep

AU231535 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, received Mr Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and leader of the Government of the Congo.

The talk which was also attended by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, dealt with Bulgaro-Congolese cooperation. On the agenda were the possibilities of activating the existing contacts by applying new and more effective forms. The mutual wish was expressed for further expansion of the spheres of cooperation, for joint industrial ventures.

It was also stressed that Bulgaria and the Congo maintained identical views on the key issues of the international situation.

Visit to Varna

AU231543 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] On 23 September Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the Government of the People's Republic of Congo, who is paying Bulgaria an official visit, arrived in Varna. He was accompanied by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Congolese prime minister will be briefed on the development of tourism in Bulgaria, and will review the Black Sea tourist resorts. Later, the Varna Okrug People's Committee's Executive Council will host a dinner in honor of the Congolese prime minister.

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS VARNA

AU231921 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Varna, 23 Sep (BTA)--Here today was held a meeting of the secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Petur Braykov, with here-visiting delegation of the Coordination Commission of the Branch Trade Unions in Poland, led by Mr Antony Iwancienko, deputy chairman of the commission and chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Metallurgists.

The Polish trade union workers spoke of their work under the current complicated conditions in Poland aimed at rallying the efforts of the healthy forces of the trade union movement to take the country out of the profound social, political and economic crisis.

The secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian workers and trade unions with the struggle of the Branch Trade Unions in defence of the socialist acquisitions in People's Poland.

The participants in the meeting described the so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe" adopted by the congress of the trade union "Solidarity" as an inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and as a flagrant political provocation.

USSR'S CHERNENKO AWARDED GEORGI DIMITROV ORDER

AU231805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding, for the second time, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order. Comrade Chernenko has been awarded on his great merits and contribution to constructing the socialist and communist society in the USSR, strengthening the friendship and close and friendly cooperation between the CPSU and BCP and between the USSR and Bulgaria, and on his 70th birthday.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION VISITS

AU231919 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--Mr Karl Lausecker, Austrian minister of transport, is on a visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov.

At the talks which started here today the two ministers will discuss issues for further expansion of contacts in the sphere of railway, river, automobile and air transport. A document on deepening cooperation in planned to be signed.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT

AU211921 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sep (BTA)--The National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria laid the foundations of their regular cooperation today.

In the five-year agreement signed here today the two organizations outlined a series of concrete forms of their future contacts. It is underlined that, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and the struggle for social progress, the fronts of Bulgaria and Afghanistan will assist actively the all-round consolidation of friendship and cohesion of the Bulgarian and the Afghan people.

The nine-day stay of the delegation of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan, led by Mr (Muhammed Nasim Joya), secretary and member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the front, ended with the signing of the document.

The guests were received today by Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation leaves Bulgaria tomorrow.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR MEETS USTINOV IN MOSCOW

LD232059 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur met here Wednesday with Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, for talks on questions of common interest.

The Czechoslovak minister arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday.

DAILY, CTK DENOUNCE POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Michnik Called 'Detonator'

AU231251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "Adam Michnik and His Advice Are Tantamount to a Detonator; Camouflage Is His Trade"]

[Text] Adam Michnik, one of the representatives of the illegal anti-Polish organization KOR, is not one of those people who is fond of dressing well. He can be seen mostly wearing old jeans. However, there is something he is fond of: making very frequent statements which are in fact attacks on the socialist system in Poland, on the foreign and domestic policy of the Polish state and on the PZPR. Like Kuron and the others from the so-called Committee for Social Policy [as published], Michnik is never missing from where there is just a flash of antisocialist feeling. He is always willing to give the leaders of "Solidarity" advice which, as a rule, reminds one of a detonator in the hands of a child.

The words of this "Solidarity" adviser are actually a sort of barometer of the development of the situation in the country. While in the past he railed against socialism at various secret meetings in Poland, today he does it openly, without the slightest concern. For example, not so long ago in Gdansk, he declared that "it is necessary to transform the PZPR and the Polish Government into paper tigers, destroy all bastions of communists and everything that is connected with socialism in Poland." Recently, the KOR leader further said that "Solidarity" is already assuming the role of an opposition party in society, and for this reason he quickly advised that the "independent trade unions" must now press for elections to the local bodies of people's power and to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. After that, according to his calculations, the situation in the country will be resolved in "Solidarity's" favor. At similar assemblies, Adam Michnik never forgets to hurl a few arrogant remarks at the Soviet Union and other allies of the Polish People's Republic.

Joy Over Chaos and Anarchy

Michnik and those of his ilk are hand in glove with "Solidarity" leaders. Together with them they have since last summer organized various antistate rallies at which they have called for a change in the country's system. In their speeches they try to persuade the public that people's power in Poland is allegedly on the very edge of an abyss. Their notion is that one has to give it just a little shove, and that at that moment golden times will begin. They are glad that they have succeeded in creating chaos and anarchy in the country and prevented the realization of the government plans aimed at overcoming the economic and political crisis. Michnik is one of those people who at regular intervals calls on Polish citizens not to respect the state administration, ignore laws, strike and sabotage the government economic program. His wish is that the greatest possible number of people would participate in the subversion of the state and its socialist foundations.

Some time ago, I heard one of Michnik's speeches at Warsaw University, which has been since the beginning of the Polish crisis an open forum for the country's antisocialist forces. We listen to a person with a speech impediment more attentively--to try to understand him. Adam Michnik is one of those people who stutter so.

The audience, consisting mostly of young, politically inexperienced people, did not pay more attention to him for that reason alone. Even in stormy Poland one does not always hear such a heap of ideological nonsense, combined with obvious deceptions and farbrications that defy description. He even got applause from some zealots for threatening the Soviet Union and complimenting the principals of Czechoslovkaia's 1968-69 crisis.

One Does Not Want To Believe It

At Warsaw University that day, matters went so far that the KOR leader voiced the idea that allegedly--and a thinking person would not believe it today--the ethos of fascism is more humane than the ethos of Marxism. One also cannot believe another thing: that in a country where fascism murdered or tortured 6 million people, there was no one to react to such nonsense.

Adam Michnik is a master of camouflage without equal. He swindles and deceives without worrying that he will be deservedly punished. During his railing speech at the university, he demonstrated one of his tricks. It was only a few days after the so-called Bydgoszcz event, where--according to Michnik--the police beat up three "innocent" "Solidarity" members, who together with others pushed their way into a session of the voivodship national council and arrogantly disrupted the proceedings. That time Michnik supplemented his allegations with the help of a tape recording. How? First he gestured with his hand to silence the audience. Afterward, he switched on the tape recorder. From the loudspeaker one could hear the stamping of feet, a lot of noise and in the end the singing of the Polish national anthem. During all this, a teary-eyed Michnik was explaining the violence that "was committed in Bydgoszcz against innocent people." The majority of those present obviously believed him. The truth was different, however. The lamb has become a wolf. But nobody explained that to the Polish public. It is as if the truth has not existed in present-day Poland for quite some time.

The Way It Really Was

A few days later I paid a visit to Bydgoszcz and to the occupied quarters of the People's Party, where private farmers were thus enforcing their demand for "free trade unions." There they showed me a film made by the police when a group of "Solidarity" representatives forced its way into the hall of the voivodship council. I saw that "violence"--about which Michnik spoke and so "heart-wrenchingly" provided evidence of--with my own eyes. Yes, there was stomping noise. Even the anthem was heard. But all this was caused by the nonsensical behavior of the "Solidarity" people. The "Solidarity" rowdies abused the anthem and began to sing it when, even after the fourth appeal by the police forces, they refused to stop disrupting the session of the voivodship council. They did not stop even as members of police forces carried them away. Yes, carried them away because they would not leave the session, where they had no business, on their own feet. Adam Michnik did not say all that then or later, although he had several opportunities to do so. It simply did not fit in his scenario, which he worked out with his companions. He is interested only in subverting, not in calming down and resolving the country's critical situation.

The organizers of subversion, strikes, chaos and violence do not hesitate to abuse even the singing and hoisting of state flags. They are deforming national feelings in order to fan nationalist passions and antisocialist psychosis. There is no need to ponder for too long who is programming such provocations: the leaders of the so-called Social and Political Self-Defense Committee to which Adam Michnik also belongs.

Increasing Impudence

LD232054 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (CTK)--The situation in Poland continues to be tense in consequence of the counter-revolutionary activity of the "Solidarity" leaders, especially those who are members of the anti-socialist group K.O.R., who organize meetings at which they deliver speeches aimed against socialism and the Polish United Workers' Party.

In these speeches, they call for active struggle for power, for the removal of communists from top posts. And some extremists go as far as speaking about the need to "liquidate communists."

The counter-revolution leaders, whose activity is countered inadequately by the authorities, are ever more impudent. Some of them declare that they could take over power immediately, others take the view that this must come gradually or prefer the method of "creeping counter-revolution." The target at this stage is to gain control of the management of enterprises on the basis of the "Solidarity" congress resolution on the self-management of enterprises. The counter-revolutionaries also strive for the dissolution of the Sejm (parliament) and sabotage the government decisions aiming at the stabilization of Polish economy.

The "Solidarity" leaders say that they are entering the decisive stage of struggle for power. These are no empty words. They are backed by actions to undermine and eliminate the main principles of socialist statehood, to restore private ownership and the capitalist way of production, and to make Poland an anti-socialist state.

The counter-revolution leaders exert maximum effort to use by any means for their aims the youth and part of the working class, to manipulate them and to incite them against the socialist system in Poland. For these ends, anti-Soviet hysteria is spread in the country and there are ever more actions which are not countered sufficiently. Publications of anti-Soviet character are widespread.

In defiance of a ban imposed by the prosecutor's office, "Solidarity" distributes a bulletin printed at the Katowice steel works, containing provocative articles which distort the events linked to the liberation of the nations of western Ukraine and western Belorussia. This dirty pamphlet went as far as comparing the Soviet Union to Hitlerite Germany.

CHNOUPEK ATTENDS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Chnoupek Interviewed

AU230851 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[RUDE PRAVO-CTK interview with B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, entitled "To Achieve Disarmament Goals; About the Czechoslovak Delegation's Participation in the 36th UN General Assembly Session]

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep--Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who leads the Czechoslovak delegation, left on Sundary for the 36th UN General Assembly Session in New York. Prior to his departure, he gave an interview to RUDE PRAVO and CTK.

[Question] Comrade Minister, how do you assess the situation in which the 36th UN General Assembly Session is meeting?

[Answer] The situation in which this year's General Assembly of this most universal worldwide organization is meeting is, without a doubt, very complex. The blame for this state of affairs, quite unequivocally, rests with imperialism, which, in an attempt to upset the equilibrium of forces in the world, has been unleashing a new round of armament, increasing its military presence in various parts of the world, openly and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign states, fanning and provoking new hotbeds of international tension.

In such a complex international situation, the role, prestige as well as, of course, the responsibility of the United Nations as an important factor of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems increases even more. When we add to that the fact that the number of items on the agenda of this year's session is the highest in the UN's history we see that the 155 delegations are facing a lot of work.

In the course of the General Assembly the second aspect of the current situation will certainly manifest itself, and that is that the policy of imperialism has been meeting ever growing opposition and vehement condemnation from the international public and political circles in various countries and that the process of the relaxation of international tension, although surrounded by storm clouds from various sides, has already taken firm root after all. And it is precisely the forces of peace, headed by the countries of the socialist community, that are erecting, in the way of those clouds, an effective barrier of intensive struggle for peace, for reviving detente and extending it to all parts of the wrold, for halting the feverish armament and for initiating the desired disarmament.

[Question] How can the socialist countries contribute to the improvement of the current international atmosphere at the UN forum?

[Answer] The socialist countries have always made use of the UN forum to assert the Leninist peace policy. This is logical because what is involved here--and especially as regards the general Assembly--is the most representative platform of all worldwide organizations. Moreover, it is an organization which has the word peace written on its shield. This will certainly also happen this year, when the delegations of the socialist countries will lean on such a program of peace, containing a wealth of ideas, for the eighties, such as the known series of Soviet proposals, originating from the 26th CPSU Congress, that is, from initiatives with which the 16th CPCZ Congress also identified, and from which the Czechoslovak foreign policy proceeds.

The main task facing the socialist countries is to actively work against the destructive policy of imperialism, expose the real causes of the deterioration of the international situation and those who are to blame for it and show realistic ways out of it by submitting proposals aimed at solving the existing problems.

Of special significance for a successful implementation of the common line of the countries of the socialist community will be the strengthening of cooperation with the states of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly in the crucial issues of averting war and halting the arms race. The response of these countries to the Soviet peace proposals indicates that it is possible to count on their support, which should be further developed.

At the 36th UN General Assembly we will also support all constructive proposals by other countries, insofar as they will not [as published]--help preserve peace, solve the problems of disarmament and ensure international security.

During this year's session, we also want to hold a number of meetings and negotiations with our partners from the socialist, developing and capitalist countries to exchange views on the UN's current tasks and assess bilateral relations.

[Question] What is the CSSR delegation coming to the session with?

[Answer] In this connection, I would like to recall first the 34th UN General Assembly Session in 1979. At that time the declaration on international cooperation to achieve the goals of disarmament, whose draft was prepared and submitted by the Czechoslovak delegation, was adopted. It is precisely the main principles of this declaration that come into the foreground with increased urgency in the current worsened international situation. Therefore, we have decided to recall and further elaborate its ideas because they emphasize the importance of international cooperation and the political will of states to begin practical disarmament negotiations aimed at halting the arms race and achieving concrete results in disarmament. In this sense we intend to submit to the General Assembly the appropriate draft resolution.

The Czechoslovak delegation will actively support the Soviet proposal for concluding an international treaty banning the stationing of any weapons in space, which we regard as extraordinarily important to prevent in growing danger of the militarization of space. Another important task of our delegation will be its active participation in the solution of all other problems, including those related to the latest aggressive acts of imperialism and its allies against nonaligned countries. In this, we will understandably put the main emphasis on the issues of strengthening peace, security, a just and peaceful solution of the crises in the world, particularly in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and in southern Africa.

Meeting With Counterparts

LD231950 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (CTK correspondent)--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the 36th U.N. General Assembly, met here Wednesday with his Mongolian colleague Mangalyn Dugersuren.

In a cordial discussion they reviewed some aspects of relations between their countries. They also exchanged views on some spheres of international relations, currently on the agenda of the 36th U.N. General Assembly Session, with special emphasis on Far East developments.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. They noted that the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations serves the interests of strengthening international detente.

Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations and issues related to the 36th General Assembly agenda dominated Bohuslav Chnoupek's discussion with Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis of Cyprus. They paid special attention to ensuring the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus as a unified state.

More on Meetings

LD232250 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] After his meeting yesterday wtih Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, heading our delegation at the 36th UN General Assembly Session, today met with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

In a friendly talk, they discussed certain aspects of bilateral relations between the two fraternal socialist countries and reviewed the present international situation, especially with regard to questions on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met the ministers of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia and Angola yesterday.

PDRY PEOPLE'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

Protocol Signed

LD232230 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] In Prague today Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Federal Central Committee of the National Front, and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Popular Defense Committee People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, signed a protocol on cooperation between the two organizations. The protocol will contribute to deepening the two organizations' many-sided relations.

PDRY Comments on Visit

LD232242 Prague CTK in English 1542 GMT 23 Sep 81

[By Vladimir Polasek]

[Text] Prague, 23 Sep (CTK)--The significance of the current visit ot Czechoslovakia by a delegation of Democratic Yemen's Organization of the Committees of People's Defense (Spetember 22-27) was stressed here Wednesday by its leader Suleyman Nasir Muhammad.

In an interview for CETEKA the chairman of the organization and supreme People's Council Presidium member pointed out that the visit, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, can greatly contribute towards the further development of cooperation between the two organizations and towards strengthening and extending friendly ties between the two countries.

He stressed that the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Democratic Yemen culminated with the recent visit to Yemen by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and with the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The talks of the three-member delegation with leading representatives of the Czechoslovak National Front resulted in the signing of a protocol on cooperation, providing for exchange of experience from the organization of political and social life, and for Czechoslovakia's aid in the education of cadres from Democratic Yemen. Members of the delegation have been also acquainted with the activity of the National Front and with the results achieved in the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Suleyman Nasir Muhammad stressed that the delegation was deeply impressed by its visits to Czechoslovak plants and meetins with workers which proved that the Czechoslovak people fully understand and support their country's peace foreign [as received] policy, and added that the people of Democratic Yemen highly appreciate and support this Czechoslovak foreign policy as it serves peace and progress in the world.

He also expressed appreciation of Czechoslovakia's important position in international relations, its role in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, and its solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

CPCZ DAILY UNDERSCORES DANGER OF NATO MANEUVERS

AU222045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by Zdenek Prochazka: "The Background of the North Atlantic Pact's Military Demonstrations; Rehearsing Military Scenarios"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The present-day armies have an immense quantity of modern military hardware with immensely destructive potential at their disposal, and therefore any of their larger movements constitute risks. Their unexpected movement of regrouping, whose purpose is not known at this time, evoke understandable concern. IT IS NOW ALWAYS A SIMPLE MATTER TO DISTINGUISH THESE MOVEMENTS FROM THE PREPARATORY STAGES OF UNFOLDING THE ARMED FORCES FOR THE START OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. And time is one of the most important factors of military science, which an attacker could misuse.

Large military exercises also seriously increase the danger of coincidental war--be it because of the failure of people or military equipment. War hysteria has taken hold of the brains of a considerable number of people in the Pentagon and NATO military staffs. In their hands are concentrated huge means of destruction. More than one of them has already declared that weapons are there to be used.

They are tempted to implement in practice the illusory "victorious wars" fought according to the scenarios of military exercises. Therefore they are demanding "preventive strikes", with which they could start a war against the socialist countries.

The great military exercises of the NATO armies put in motion tens of thosands of troops and a huge quantity of the most modern military hardware. This increases the risk of something going wrong [havarie], of a wrong calculation, of coincidental or nonallowed use of weapons and so forth. For example, this is attested to by the breakdown of the American warning system, which has already several times led to the highest degree alert for the American strategic forces and an immediate danger of unleashing war. It is generally known that a high percentage of U.S. troops, entrusted with destructive weapons, are drug addicts.

The large military exercises of the NATO armies are also dangerous by their being an instrument of escalating war hysteria in those countries. The public is being persuaded by all means about the necessity of war preparations against the "Red" or "Eastern" enemy. The NATO command quite openly intimates that what is involved is the preparation of war against the Soviet Union, the CSSR, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The Soviet Union, the CSSR and the other socialist countries cannot inactively watch these extensive military preparations of the NATO countries. In a situation like that, the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries must ensure high-degree vigilance and a nonstop preparedness for the international defense of the socialist community. That requires raising the standard of the operational and tactical preparedness of commanders, staffs and troops through exercises. Recently, the Zapad-81 exercises had that objective. That exercise, Marshal D. Ustinov, USSR minister of national defense, stated, "took place in a dynamic and complex situation which was maximally similar to the conditions of military activity. Troops and the navy convincingly proved the firm harmony between high technical standard of equipment, military mastery and invincible moral spirit.

However, the Soviet Union, the CSSR and the other socialist countries are at the same time practising a consistent peace policy. They have submitted to the NATO countries a complex of proposals for negotiations which would facilitate reducing international tension and strengthening the process of political and military detente.

JOINT STATEMENT WITH SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUED

AU231052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 81 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Joint Statement at the End of Syrian Communist Party Delegation's Visit to the CSSR; Support for the Struggle of the Arab People"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep ("Z")--A delegation of the Syrian Communist Party (SCP) led by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the SCP Central Committee, which recently paid a friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks with the CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During the talks, which were held in a comradely atmosphere and with full mutual understanding, there was a useful exchange of information on the activity of the two fraternal parties, and some very topical problems of the current international situation, especially the developments in the Middle East, were assessed.

In a joint statement adopted at the end of the visit, the representatives of the two parties expressed their profound satisfaction with the development thus far of fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the SCP and affirmed the mutual wish to undertake measures for their further expansion and deepening in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the foundation of their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace, progress and socialism.

The CPCZ delegation underscored the SCP's role in thwarting the Camp David plot, in liquidating the consequences of the Israeli aggression, in achieving just and lasting peace in the Middle East, against the attempts of the United States, Israel and some reactionary Arab states to establish new alliances based on separate agreements in the Middle East region.

The two sides positively assessed the level of mutual cooperation to date between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic in all spheres and favored its further expansion.

The two sides discussed in detail the problems of the current international situation and noted with satisfaction the full unanimity of views on all main issues.

The CPCZ and the SCP noted shared conviction that the cause of the worsening crisis in the Middle East is the continuing aggressive Israeli policy supported by the United States, whose main objective is the realization of imperialist-Zionist plans for controlling the region and liquidating the Arab national liberation movement. They condemned the Camp David accords concluded by the Egyptian leadership and Israel under the auspices of the United States, and noted that they are a dangerous plot aimed against the Arab rights and interests and are at sharp variance with the interests of the people of the Arab countries.

In the joint statement, the CPCZ and the SCP affirm their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the PLO's leadership, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They declare that the only possible path to a just and lasting peace in the Arab region is the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the protection of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. During their talks, the two sides expressed their support for the initiative of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to hold an international conference with the participation of the PLO to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis.

The CPCZ and the SCP agree that the maneuvers of imperialism and international reaction, striving to reverse the process of relaxation of international tension, have led to an overall deterioration of the international situation. They expressed their indignation and grave concern over the administration's decision to manufacture, stockpile and deploy neutron weapons and depicted it as an irresponsible and regrettable attempt to upset the military equilibrium, escalate the arms race and thus jeopardize world peace and security. Therefore, the two sides resolutely stressed that it is necessary to maintain and strengthen the process of relaxation of tension and extend it to all spheres, including the military sphere. They agreed that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of international detente.

The two sides expressed their concern over the dangerous decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in some West European countries and called for its abandonment. In this connection, they affirmed their conviction that the path of negotiations corresponds to the interests of European security and peaceful cooperation and that it is necessary to achieve concrete and positive results at the Madrid meeting to the representatives of states that participated in the Helsinki Conference.

The CPCZ and the SCP noted that in the current international situation--marked by the onslaught of reactionary and imperialist forces, headed by the United States, aiming to liquidate the successes achieved in the sphere of detente, to escalate the arms race and to assert the policy of acting from a position of strength--it is necessary to set up and activate the struggle against these dangerous trends and coordinate the course of all world progressive forces. In this connection, they favored the convocation of a worldwide meeting of representatives of the communist and workers parties.

At the end of the SCP delegations visit, Comrade Vasil Bilak and Khalid Bakdash signed an cooperation agreement between the CPCZ and the SCP.

KEMPNY RECEIVES BULGARIAN ACADEMY CHAIRMAN

LD232134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received Academician Angel Tonchev Balevski, member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in Prague today. In a friendly talk the two comrades appraised the positive results attained in bilateral cooperation in science and research.

HUSAK CONFERS ORDER ON CPSU'S CHERNENKO

LD231836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, conferred on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium a high state award, the Order of Klement Gottwald, on Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of his 70th birthday for his merits in strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the development of overall cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU as well as between the two fraternal countries and their people.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, has sent a congratulatory letter to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The letter says that the communists and working people of Czechoslovakia highly appreciate the years-long creative work of Comrade Chernenko in the vanguard of the CPSU, his significant contribution to building the communist society in the USSR, to the struggle for consolidating the unity and close ties of the community of socialist countries, and in the struggle for permanent peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak people and himself also congratulated Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on receiving the Order of Klement Gottwald.

CHARTER 77 MEMBER REPORTEDLY BEATEN BY POLICE

NC231103 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Sep (AFP)--Singer and Charter 77 member Karel Soukup was severely beaten by Czech police during interrogation, a human rights group said here.

In a communique reaching Western newsmen today, the committee in defence of persons unjustly prosecuted said the 29-year-old singer was picked up by police from his home in the village of Bohuslavice in eastern Bohemia on September 15. The interrogation lasted until September 18.

The communique said Mr Soukup was kicked and beaten with fists for four hours at police offices at nearby Jaromer. He was later beaten for a second time and police wanted the singer to confess to charges of illegally distributing foreign records and stealing building materials, the communique said.

Before being released, Mr Soukup was formally accused of customs infractions, the committee said.

In May, the singer was released from detention after serving 10 months for allegedly singing "anti-socialist" songs at a wedding party.

A spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights organisation recently accused Czech police of increasing incidents of violent assault, especially against human rights activists and Charter 77 followers in the country.

RADIO COMPARES HAIG, GROMYKO UN SPEECHES

DW231209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] New York--So far there have been two statements at this year's general debate of the UN world forum here in New York which have attracted a lot of attention because they were delivered by two states--the Soviet Union and the United States--which bear a special responsibility for safeguarding peace in our world today.

One of the speakers, Alexander Haig, did not mention a single word about the main issues of our time in his address to this greatest international forum. He did not say what responsibility the United States is prepared to assume to prevent a nuclear conflict. His speech was devoid of any initiative in this direction, unlike what USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said a day later. He presented a new initiative to the UN world forum here in New York, a declaration which is to prohibit all states possessing nuclear weapons from making the first use of nuclear weapons and to spare mankind from an inconceivable, devastating nuclear catastrophe.

Anybody who, like myself, witnessed both speeches at UN headquarters could not but notice the reaction of this international forum. Haig's speech was hardly acclaimed. In contrast, the vast majority of UN delegates applauded the Soviet foreign minister for several minutes.

Yes indeed, dear listeners, at this fall meeting of the United Nations in New York, during which the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States will be meeting for the first time, it may well happen that the switches will be set for [words indistinct] the discontinuation of the arms race and negotiations on the prohibition of new weapons systems.

The USSR Government has pointed out the direction often enough. In this connection Andrey Gromyko advocated the continuation of the dialogue. He called SALT-II, the ratification of which the U.S. Senate is blocking, a treaty which is of immense significance for safeguarding peace. He called for an agreement to not deploy missiles which entail incalculable risks of war for the peoples of Europe, and he demanded that the production of neutron weapons be categorically banned.

He further advocated an agreement on the prohibition of weapons of any kind in space. Nothing must be more important than peace. No, Andrey Gromyko replied to the U.S. secretary of state, as far as we, the USSR and the socialist states, are concerned, safeguarding peace is the most important thing.

The Soviet UN declaration, so far the high point of the UN general debate, has established distinct accents. It not only demonstrated where the dangers to peace in our world originate; it also showed the world once again that the socialist states use every opportunity to bring about a change for the better in international relations.

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS WITH FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS

LD232320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] UN, New York, 23 Sep (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with other heads of delegations on the sidelines of the 36th General Assembly in New York today. In a friendly talk, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda expressed his satisfaction with the results of Erich Honecker's visit in Mexico. Both ministers stressed the intention of further developing the relations between their states.

In a friendly talk between Oskar Fischer and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the good relations between their two countries were emphasized. This was achieved primarily on the basis of the friendship and cooperation agreement. The Angolan foreign ministers gave information on his people's fight against South African aggression and expressed thanks for the GDR's effective support in solidarity. The two ministers discussed the next steps to be taken in the extension of bilateral relations.

In a cordial meeting between the head of the GDR delegation and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Gedle-Giorgis Felleke, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries in all fields. They emphasized the intention to deepen cooperation for mutual benefit.

Foreign Minister of Cyprus Nikolaos Rolandhis informed Oskar Fischer about the struggle of the Cypriot people for independence and territorial integrity. He expressed thanks for the GDR's understanding attitude and constructive suggestions as regards the Cyprus question.

During a meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar, questions of further developing bilateral relations were discussed.

Possibilities of further expanding relations were also at the center of the talk with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

The meeting with Mali Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye took place in the spirit of antiimperialist solidarity.

DAILY COMPARES VISITS BY GUS HALL, ALEXANDER HAIG

LD231134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0148 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN)--Under the headline "An American in Berlin" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes on Wednesday a review of Gus Hall's visit to the GDR. He came "as an ambassador of that other, progressive America with which we feel linked in firm solidarity, in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the striving for peace, social security and happiness for working people. We welcomed him as a representative of those patriotic forces which last weekend, in the form of 500,000 demonstrators from all parts of the United States, demonstrated in front of the Capitol building in Washington in the largest political rally in the history of the United States their political will to fight against the policy of increased armament and social degradation pursued by the Reagan administration," writes the paper. During his visits to Berlin workers, to a family, to students and children, "Gus Hall was surrounded everywhere by the love, warmth and respect which our society feels towards the militant U.S. class comrades."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "One automatically recalls the recent visit by another American--to West Berlin. The guest, who had come under the auspices of the Pershing-II missiles and the neutron bomb, was surrounded by metal fences that were meters high in the area around the Schoeneberg Town Hall. According to Western observers, the 'cordon sanitaire', whole groups of which the guardians of public order had to erect around him, changed the scene into one of protective custody.

The guest heard no cheers. Any sounds that did reach him behind his screen were expressions of concern, indignation and protest from 80,000 demonstrators in West Berlin against NATO's missile armament. In contrast, it was joint actions to ward off the threat of war threatening mankind today which was one of the main subjects of the fraternal meeting between Erich Honecker and Gus Hall."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI OFFICIAL VISIT

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD231056 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, gave a gala dinner in honour of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in the parliament building, Budapest, Tuesday evening.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, several members of the Presidential Council and the government, and the members of the Hungarian negotiating delegation attended the gala dinner, as well as the members of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's party.

A toast was delivered by Janos Kadar at the dinner, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Janos Kadar, on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people, greeted the leader of the Libyan revolution and spoke highly about the country-building work of the Libyan people.

Speaking about the progressive foreign policy of Libya, Janos Kadar stressed: "We know well and highly appreciate the active international role of Libya in the vanguard of the world'a anti-imperialist forces and the consistent solidarity of the Libyan people with the forces fighting for national independence and social progress. The Libyan Government spares no efforts to strengthen the unity of Arab and African countries and the front of the countries rejecting the Camp David agreements, and pursues a constant struggle for enforcing the rights of the Palestinian people who have been expelled from their motherland.

"Your anti-imperialist and progressive policy and your many-sided assistance to the oppressed and exploited peoples, have given rise to the enraged attack of extreme imperialist circles and the reactionary forces of the region. They carry out provocations against your country and nothing deters them from attacking and undermining the Libyan system. We assure you, dear Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, of the Solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people in your fight against imperialist and reactionary schemes, in strengthening your country's independence and in your consistent work for the ascent of the Libyan people," emphasized Janos Kadar.

"The world-wide imperialist attacks launched against the policy of detente and aimed at gaining military supremacy by whipping up the arms race, continue to have an unfavourable influence on the international situation. They try to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist and other progressive countries, and provoke conflicts in various parts of the world. Thereby they endanger the interest, peace and security of the peoples of Europe and the other continents," said Janos Kadar.

"The Hungarian People's Republic espouses the cause of peaceful co-existence of countries of diverse social systems and the settlement of international questions at issue through negotiation. Consequently, we support the appeal of the Soviet Union to the United States of America for genuine talks on nuclear weapons. We also support the positive continuation of the Vienna talks and the Madrid meeting, aimed at easing tension, in the spirit of Helsinki.

"It seems that responsibility and common sense still have to surmount many difficulties in the West. Several signs indicate that imperialist powers still make efforts to increase tension and their military presence in the Middle East, and thereby seriously threaten the independence and sovereignty of peoples and the peace of the world. Israel, supported by the extreme circles of imperialism, continues to pursue her aggressive and conquering policy.

The failure of the Camp David agreements, the policy of special way, [as received] shows that disregarding the basic interest of the Arab countries and peoples, especially that of the Palestinian people, will not result in a just and lasting settlement of the conflict. We support the struggle of Arab peoples against imperialism and reactionary, and for social development. We recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

"The Hungarian People's Republic continues to make efforts for the cause of peace, detente and disarmament, the full elimination of the consequences of colonialism, the establishment of the new world economic order based on the principle of equal rights, and to take steps against every form of neocolonialism," emphasized Janos Kadar in his toast.

Then Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered a toast in which he emphasized: "Arab peoples highly appreciate the stand of the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, supporting the Arab cause and the fight against Zionism, especially the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland."

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that Arab peoples and the socialist countries were bound together by their common aims: "One of these common aims is the united fight against imperialism, reaction and racial discrimination. We are connected by our struggle for progress, world peace and security, and we fight for the new world economic order which will not involve the reason for the present problems, the undermining activity of imperialism.

"Starting from our conviction that the front of the countries rejecting the Camp David agreements are connected by common historical targets with the socialist countries, the members of the front decided at their last meeting to strengthen our existing relations.

"Recently imperialism has increased its attacks against the peoples fighting for their independence. The new US administration takes a direct role in the military and terror actions against the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. The provocation of American aircraft and men-of-war against the territorial waters of our country also served this aim....The imperialist actions include the aggression against the Angolan people, as well as the continuous attacks on the Lebanese people and the Palestinians living in Lebanon. These attacks endanger the existence of the Palestinian people. Responsibility for all this rests upon first of all the United States of America. Her allies, the regimes of Pretoria and Israel and the reactionary countries in Asia, realize everything which is the interest of the USA, and they dare to do so by relying on her support.

"World peace is endangered by the US policy in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, central Europe and in various part of the world. Libya firmly condemns the production of the neutron bomb. We also condemn the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The Reagan administration is responsible for increasing the arms race which threatens world peace. All this underlines again the importance of strengthening relations between the progressive Arab countries, the liberation movements and the socialist countries," emphasized Mu'ammer al-Qadhdhafi in his toast.

Szolnok County Visited

LD232336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his entourage visited Szolnok County this morning. The Libyan leader was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. At Zagyvalekos the high-ranking foreign guests were greeted by Jenoe Vanosa, minister of agriculture and food, the leaders of Szolnok County, and the chairman of the local peace agricultural cooperative.

The cooperative's chairman, (Kalman Budai), provided a briefing on work at the cooperative. He said that the value of the produce from the 7,000 hectares reached 1 billion forints. The modern poultry processing plant, which was completed last year, exports its products to the Near East. The Libyan leader and his entourage, accompanied by the Hungarian leaders, visited various plants.

Meeting With Kadar

LD231937 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, had talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in Budapest on Wednesday. At the meeting, marked by a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they surveyed current issues of the international situation in detail, with a special attention to the problems in the Middle East, and held a comprehensive exchange of views on the developing relations of the two countries, attaching a great attention to the opportunities for the development of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Press Conference

LD232316 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Gyorgy Onodi report]

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi tonight received representatives of the press in the Budapest building of the Libyan People's Bureau, and answered their questions. The Hungarian Radio reporter asked if Libya has any ideas about the period after the oil runs out. Col Al-Qadhdhafi said: The Libyan people do not fear the future. The basic principle of our oil policy is to manage the country's oil wealth thriftily, not wanting to exhaust it. For this reason, he said, the present oil market crisis is basically good for Libya, because in this way its reserves will last longer.

He also answered questions relating to the latest session of the Steadfastness Front in Tripoli. He said the participants' solidarity with Libya is valued very highly, in a period when U.S. pressure--also indicated by the Gulf of Sidra incident--on Libya is growing. He also said one of the topics at the next Arab summit conference will be on whether or not to deploy the Arab oil weapon. The Arab countries, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said, are thinking about this subsequent to the setting up of the military alliance between the United States and Israel.

The high-ranking Libyan guest also answered questions relating to his current visit to Hungary. He said he has acquianted himself with many Hungarian establishments during his stay in Hungary. He believes that forms of cooperation have been evolved, and he views as very positive the resolve of the Hungarian side for cooperation. For this reason, a new phase of cooperation will begin after the visit.

Agreements Signed; Visit Ends

LD241030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Gyorgy Onodi report]

[Text] The official visit by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has ended. The high-ranking Libyan guest visited Hungary at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. The guest and the hosts signed a communique this morning in the delegation hall of the parliament building. They also signed a consular agreement between the two countries. Thereafter there was an official farewell ceremony outside the parliament building, attended by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, representatives of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers and the leaders of the diplomatic representations.

Upon the arrival of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a bugle was sounded and then the commander of the honor guard reported to the high-ranking guest. This was followed by the national anthems of the two countries and then Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, accompanied by Janos Kadar, reviewed the honor guard. Following the ceremonial leavetaking, the Libyan guest and the small farewell deputation drove to Ferihegy Airport.

This visit was certainly a significant stage in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. As Col Al-Qadhdhafi said yesterday at his press conference, during these discussions new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation were discussed. He said that I am convinced that in the wake of my visit a new era will open in our cooperation.

MPR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL DELEGATIONS VISIT

Borbandi Greets Delegates

LD221224 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep (MTI)--On Tuesday a Mongolian delegation arrived in Budapest to attend the 15th session of the Hungarian-Mongolian Economic and Technical-Scientific Inter-Governmental Cooperation Committee. It is headed by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the intergovernmental committee. The visitors were met at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungarian co-chairman of the committee.

Cultural Delegates Depart

LD231710 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep (MTI)--Led by Mongolian Vice-Premier Dondogiyn Tsebegmid, minister of culture, the delegation which had attended the Hungarian-organized cultural events marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution left Budapest on Tuesday. During the visit, paid at the invitation of Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay, Dondogiyn Tsebegmid was receivd by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. They talked about timely cultural policy issues, the current state of bilateral cultural ties and way of advancing them. The vice-premier visited a number of educational and cultural institutions too.

NICARAGUAN IDEOLOGICAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD221212 Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep (MTI)--A Nicaraguan delegation sojourned in Hungary between September 17 and 22 under the leadership of Federico Lopez, head of the Ideological and Mass Information Secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberatisn Front and member of the Council of State of the Nicaraguan Republic.

During its stay the delegation had talks with Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department, and with Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the CC Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Department. The Nicaraguan visitors were received by Istvan Tompe, chairman of the state radio and television committee.

The responsible radio and television organizations of the two countries signed a cooperation agreement during the visit.

FURTHER ON BAYBAKOV-MADEJ JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS

LD231418 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] In Warsaw economic talks are continuing with the Soviet Government delegation. The plenary debates are chaired by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

On the Polish side, the heads of the economic ministries are present. The main aim of the debates is to establish the scope and directions of economic cooperation between the two countries and of trade exchange for next year.

Yesterday, during the plenary talks attended by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, our Soviet partners were acquainted with the program for stabilization and economic reform.

It can be expected that today, apart from questions of trade exchange, issues of cooperation and of specialization in production, including the possibility of exploiting the unused production potentials of Polish industry, will also be raised.

Poland is vitally interested both in at least maintaining last year's level of imports from the Soviet Union and in certain changes of its structure in favor of power industry raw materials. This is in essence the basic condition for the correct functioning of our economy and solving the crisis.

PAP Reports on Talks

LD231530 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 23 Sep (PAP)--Economic talks with the Soviet Government delegation have been continuing here. The plenary talks are presided over by: Deputy Premier, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission Nikolay Baybakov, and Deputy Premier, Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers Zbigniew Madej. Present on the Polish side are also heads of economic ministries. The main aim of the talks is to arrange the scope and directions in economic cooperation between the two countries and trade exchange in 1982.

Yesterday, in the course of plenary talks with the participation of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Soviet partners were acquainted with a program for stabilization and the economic reform. It may be expected that today the two sides will also raise issues of production cooperation and specialization, including the opportunities for using the idle production capacities of Polish industry.

Poland is very committed to at least maintaining last year's level of import from the Soviet Union and certain changes in its structure, to include more fuels. This amounts to an essential prerequisite for a regular functioning of our economy and an overcoming of the crisis. If we wanted to purchase oil on world markets, we would have to spend twice as much as on imports from the USSR.

The recent months have brought ample evidence of the Soviet goodwill and far-reaching economic aid. The repayment of credit has been deferred till the next five-year period. Poland has also received extra supplies of materials and market products. Despite the worsening payments deficit on the Polish side, the Soviet Union is concerned about timely delivery of projected amounts of exports to Poland.

Also next year, Poland's export capacities will be limited. The increase of Polish export largely depends on the results of the talks now underway here. Beyond doubt, accepting the payments deficit on the Polish side, the USSR would like Poland to be a trustworthy partner which duly meets its obligations.

'Coproduction Cooperation'

LD231816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Talks with the visiting Soviet Government delegation headed by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, were continued today.

Leading the Polish side at the meeting was Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. The Soviet side familiarized itself with problems affecting various branches and sectors of the Polish economy, particularly mining, energy, metallurgy engineering and light and chemical industries, and also the construction and building material industry. They focused their attention on production, especially raw materials and other supplies. The meeting examined possibilities for overcoming the crisis phenomena in Polish industry through the expansion of both commercial cooperation and coproduction with the Soviet Union.

Among other things, the meeting dealt with coal extraction, which presents a key problem for our economy, and which depends to a considerable extent on the technological conditions of exploitation. An essential role should be played in this respect by deliveries of Soviet mining equipment. Another matter examined in the course of the meeting were opportunities for creating ways for a better use of lignite for the needs of the power industry by cooperation with Soviet experts and by utilization of technological achievements.

The state of our country's balance sheet with regard to Western countries considerably hampers the purchase of indispensable components and subassemblies for items produced in Poland.

The Soviet side expressed its readiness to examine in detail the possibilities for establishing coproduction cooperation in this respect, which would make possible the alleviation of burdening the Polish economy with the purchase of such products from the West. Cooperation could be undertaken in the electronic, construction and road-building machinery industries, as well as in others. Opportunities for a better use of Polish production capacity also emerge in other spheres, particularly in light industry, the expansion of which the Soviet side is interested in as an importer. The meeting also examined opportunities for a wider use of our construction and construction-assembly service in projects in the USSR.

The current year will close with a high adverse balance sheet for Poland in its trade relations with the Soviet Union. It is to be expected that our export possibilities will not make it possible to achieve a trade balance next year. This issue also constitutes an important trend in the talks now in progress. The talks will be continued.

Baybakov To Visit Katowice

LD240236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] As we have already reported a Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, is visiting Poland. During this working visit the most important issues pertaining to economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union are being discussed, particularly matters pertaining to mutual supplies of goods and industrial coproduction.

Today the advisers and experts will be continuing talks in working groups. But the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, will go on a 1-day visit to Katowice, where he will meet with representatives of some industrial factories.

Progress of Soviet Deliveries

LD231836 Warsaw Domestic Televisio ervice in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Correspondent's report from Moscow]

[Text] Less than 60 percent of this year's mutual goods obligations in Polish-Soviet trade were fulfilled by the end of August--two-thirds of the way through the year. Soviet deliveries to Poland were greater by more than 5 percent than our exports to the Soviet Union. The Soviet side frequently surpasses us in its deliveries of raw materials, other materials and market commodities. It responds in a flexible and well-wishing way to the difficulties existing in Poland. For instance, the deliveries of Soviet gasoline in the first 6 months of the year were 13,000 tons more than planned. This is what the implementation of the economic exchange plan is like. As a result of the Crimea meeting, the Soviet Union has agreed to additional deliveries. Relevant contracts have already been concluded for Poland to purchase 100,000 tons of wheat, for delivery in October and November; 10,000 tons of rice for delivery in September and October; 30,000 tons of frozen fish; 2 billion cigarettes; and close to 17 million boxes of matches.

These deliveries will reduce the current tensions on the Polish market, but they will also make our trade balance with the Soviet Union worse.

Trade With USSR Praised

LD231010 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 23 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (PAP)--In an article entitled "Cooperation in Mutual Interest" the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily today underlined "that this year Poland will run a deficit of 600 million roubles in her trade with the USSR, and pointed to the extensive economic assistance the Soviet partner has granted Poland.

"Today we must be aware of the fact that we should not be able to sell on other markets at profitable prices a major part of our machines and systems, which make up a half of our exports to the USSR. We would not be able to sell them not only due to unfavourable market trends, but also because the other markets are monopolized, because we have no marketing and services network and because of the technological standard of many products," wrote the daily, denouncing what it called "plenty of rumours, myths, legends, as well as sheer innuendo" which have been circulated recently on the subject of Poland's trade with the USSR.

"Today, our cooperation with the USSR is one of the major factors of our survival. In the future this cooperation will be one of the foundations of development of our economy, given the partnerly assumption that the USSR also takes interests in the advantages accruing to it from trade with Poland. When our crisis becomes a past, we will be able to fully appreciate the merits of long-range cooperation between our countries which can withstand short-term troubles," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

WARSAW REPORTS GROMYKO-CZYREK MEETING AT UN

LD231218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Polish delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly session has met with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Soviet delegation.

Opinions were exchanged on the subject of Polish-Soviet relations, as well as a number of international problems, including those connected with the work of the 36th General Assembly session.

The ministers expressed the mutual striving of the sides toward the further development of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, and toward doing everything necessary for the further consolidation of the Warsaw Pact, for the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

Discussing foreign problems, Jozef Czyrek and Andrey Gromyko expressed the resolute will of Poland and the Soviet Union to further implement the line of common principles aimed at preserving and strengthening detente, reducing the danger of war in Europe and the world and improving the international political atmosphere. The significance of the Soviet peace initiatives submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress was particularly stressed.

AGENDA FOR 24-25 SEP SEJM SESSION VIEWED

LD231342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A 2-day plenary debate of the Sejm begins tomorrow. The commissions will present the draft bills to the Sejm with their own amendments.

The draft bill on state enterprises consists of 70 articles, and the draft bill on workers' self-government in state enterprises consists of 53 articles. The Seum agenda also includes a deputies' proposal concerning the appointment of a standing Sejm commission for questions of workers' self-government at enterprises. A proposal on this matter was submitted by the PZPR Deputies' Club. This club recalls that the idea of workers' self-government was always dear to the workers' movement and its party. Now, in the development of workers' self-government, the party sees an important stage in the consolidation of socialist social relations in our country.

The [word indistinct] directions of the economic reform submitted to the Sejm, the draft bills on the state enterprise and workers' self-government in state enterprises, as well as the tasks of high social activity in management, dictate the need to socialize planning. This consists in broadening the participation of all social milieus in drawing up the program for development, and the expediency of creating conditions for the independence and self-government of enterprises acting on the principle of self-financing, the party's Deputies' Club says.

The Sejm Commission for Mandates and Regulations is also preparing proposals concerning the filling of the vacant deputies' seats. A decision by the Sejm on this matter is expected. As is known, at the end of July the Sejm noted the expiry of the mandates of 16 deputies.

In tomorrow's debate the Sejm will also consider the draft bill on combating speculation. The struggle with this harmful, demoralizing phenomenon is still in progress; although difficult and not always effective, it is vital from the point of view of the entire community. The aim of the new bill is to increase consumer protection in the trading of commodities in general use and to increase the effectiveness of the antispeculation campaign.

Towards the end of the 2-day plenary session of the Sejm, the agenda envisages deputies' interpellations and questions.

Radio Previews Agenda

LD232012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The Sejm meets tomorrow for a 2-day session. The deliberations will start at 1000. The agenda of the session envisages, after the report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the issue of filling deputies' mandates, a government report on the country's main political, social and economic problems which will be presented by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Next, on behalf of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the Commission for Legislative Work, Deputy Adam Lopatka will deliver a report on draft laws on state enterprises and on the self-government of the workforce of a state enterprise. Deputies will debate both the government report and the draft laws. More than 20 deputies had their names down today for taking part in the discussion. They included representatives of deputies' clubs and circles.

Next, Deputy (Zbigniew Rozkowski) will deliver a report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the deputies' draft law on a change in the Sejm regulations concerning the setting up of a commission for matters of worker self-government at enterprises. The election of this commission constitutes the next point of the agenda.

Deputy Felicjanna Lesinska will be rapporteur for the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work on the draft law on combating speculation.

The next point are deputies' questions. Changes are to be made in the composition of Sejm commissions.

REACTION TO 16 SEPTEMBER PZPR STATEMENT CONTINUES

Warsaw Rounds Up Views

LD231012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the statement by the government are still arousing lively interest and are being discussed at work and in the home. Resolutions and decisions are being adopted at meetings, assemblies and mass gatherings. Their contents are being sent to the central party authorities and to editorial offices. During the last few days we have received hundreds of these. We read them all attentively for they concern what is most dear to us--Poland.

Opinions are divided. Most of the resolutions of the party organizations support the stance of the Politburo. The resolutions of the Solidarity cells criticize it. All express anxiety over the situation in the country.

The party aktiv of ZMTK [expansion unknown] the largest enterprise of Kalisz Voivodship, situated in Ostrow Wielkopolski, states in its adopted resolution that the Solidarity extremists are endeavoring to pull the party aktiv over to their side.

The PZPR aktiv of the National Bank of Poland praises those resolutions of the Gdansk congress which try to involve Solidarity in the economic development of the country. However, the irresponsible speeches of part of the leadership in some cells of the union indicate attempts to stir up an antiparty and anti-Soviet atmosphere.

The workforce of the agricultural construction enterprise in Wyrzysk states that it supports socialist renewal as confirmed by the party program at the ninth extraordinary congress. It is the fundamental duty of every Pole--the resolution proclaims--to work efficiently and steadily. As evidence of its patriotic bearing the workforce has pledged to work eight free Saturdays before the end of the year. The statement was signed by members of the primary party organizat'on executive, the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth], the Solidarity trade union and the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union.

Warsaw academics who belong to the PZPR held a plenum of the party coordinating commission and adopted a stance in which they express their anxiety for the destiny of the country caused by the accumulation of tendencies toward confrontation. They write that the atmosphere in which the Solidarity congress held debates, and the resolutions adopted, could be regarded as a renunciation by the union of the line of accord and as a striving twoard a confrontation with the government and the party. The Warsaw academics are convinced that working people will not let themselves be drawn into adventurism.

We wish here to draw attention to a particular portion of this resolution. We read in part that [word indistinct] historical responsibility rests on the leadership and on all members of the party. As a mature, politically and organizationally experienced party, we ourselves must maintain calm, reason and gravity, thinking and acting in terms of the aspirations of the working class, the good of the country, and the fate of its citizens.

And, finally, part of the statement by the party organization in the Feliks Dzierzynski cotton industry works in Lodz states that the word "party" signifies the strong and wise (?will) of proletarians and party members, and (?that) harmony and order will prevail in the state. Socialism is the only path for Poland from which the working class will never allow itself to be turned.

More Views on Statement

LD231110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] After the 16 September statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo letters and resolutions are arriving from party and social organizations to the party leadership with expressions of support for the contents contained in this document.

Among others, the resolution adopted at a meeting of the executive of the PZPR municipal committee in Tychy, with the participation of the political and economic aktiv, states that its authors fully identify themselves with the statement of the Politburo which, despite the tense situation, still confirms the readiness and necessity for building an alliance and an agreement with everyone who is not against socialism.

At a plenum of the party works committee in the Elblag ZAMECH works it was stated that Solidarity's activity--recently stepped up in many sectors--has assumed forms which do not serve the interests of Poland.

On the other hand, many chapters of NSZZ Solidarity and the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in their resolutions and documents oppose the stance expressed by the Politburo.

'Different Tones' Noted

LD240600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] In resolutions adopted in connection with the Politburo statement--the majority support the stance of the party leadership--one can also find different tones: for instance, that this is yet another action aimed against the union and the public; that Solidarity will not renounce its control over the authorities and will not allow workers to be set off against the leaders elected by them. Union leaders formulate their stances in a more unambiguous way.

At a rally in Rzeszow, Andrzej Gwiazda stated that Solidarity is ready for struggle against the authorities.

At the same time in the window of the Solidarity regional board in Elblag posters are on display dealing with the 42nd anniversary of the fourth partition of Poland and the holy mass celebrated in Czestochowa to mark the anniversary of 17 September in the memory of those who were killed and murdered as a result of the attack by the Soviet Union on Poland in 1939.

Messages of Support

LD231852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Further resolutions have been sent to the PZPR by party organizations expressing Solidarity with the declaration of the Politburo.

Party members participating in a meeting of the municipal aktiv in Tomaszow Lubelski write: We fully support the attitude of the Central Committee Politburo expressed in the 16 September declaration. At the same time we condemn the irresponsible speeches of the leaders of Solidarity during the first congress of this organization. We call for the Central Committee and the government to act decisively to combat counterrevolution and anarchy, and to put an end to all antistate, antigovernment and anti-Soviet propaganda which hits out against our alliances, the socialist system and the Polish raison d'etat.

The commission for the cooperation of the political parties of the town and parish of Naleczow adopted a statement calling for the observance of the powers of all the trade unions, together with the elimination of the extreme groupings from the union movement, and groupings pursuing activity contrary to the principles of the Constitution and the interests of the Polish nation.

A resolution fully supporting the declaration of the party Central Committee Politburo was also submitted by the party organizations of Zamosc Voivodship.

Olsztyn Voivodship Support

LD232251 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Today's plenary session of the Olsztyn Voivodship PZPR Committee was devoted to a discussion of the tasks of the party echelons and organizations in the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress. The largest amount of attention was devoted to the matter of the aggravated political-social situation in the country, the deepening economic crisis, and the inadequate supply of basic articles to the population.

The plenum fully supports the 16 September statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. It appeals to all party members and to the public in the Olsztyn Voivodship to remain calm and be politically discreet, and it stresses that the overcoming of difficulties and the leading of the country out of the crisis can only take place in an atmosphere of understanding and joint effort by all Poles.

Lower Silesian Opinion Cited

LD231536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Various editorial offices are still receiving resolutions and stances from workforces on the issue of the situation in our country. Today we asked our Lower Silesian correspondent for a report from that region:

[Begin recording] The editorial offices of Lower Silesian periodicals and our broadcasting station are receiving further Telexes which contain statements and resolutions of party organizations adopted at sessions of party activists and executives. They support the statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on the current political situation in the country. We read in them, among other things, that party organizations express their conviction that, because of the seriousness of the situation in the country, all political and social organizations will conduct their future activity according to the statutes which bind them.

The executive of the works commission of the PZPR attached to "Rudna" mining works in (Stolkowice) supports the trade union activity of NSZZ Solidarity. On the other hand, it resolutely condemns extremist activities of some members of the leadership of this union. The plenum and activists of the Turoszow party organization hold the view that the decisions contained in the Politburo statement will be fully and resolutely brought into effect.

They are of the opinion that creating the right climate for party work and ensuring credibility of the part, in the community also depends on a full and consistent implementation of the demands contained in the statement by the Turoszow party members, that is putting antisocialist forces in the country out of action by disclosing their names and informing the public of them; isolating from the community people from the former party and government leadership who are responsible for the current sociopolitical crisis; and also observing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements as well as observing the fundamental principle of the functioning of the PZPR so that it really performs the leading role in the state. [end recording]

CIOSEK, URBAN VIEW GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY RELATIONS

LD232000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting was held today in the office of the Council of Ministers between Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, government press spokesman Jerzy Urban and foreign journalists. The main theme of the meeting was relations between the government and Solidarity prior to the second round of the Solidarity national congress.

Stanislaw Ciosek said the situation in Poland remains dangerous. There is no easing of tension. There are various causes for this, but the immediate cause is the course taken by and the results of the first round of the Solidarity congress. The official, unambiguous assessment of the congress in this regard was contained in the statements of the party Central Committee Politburo, the Council of Ministers, and also in the speeches of Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Stefan Olszowski. The government is not closing the door to dialogue. Working talks are going on and will continue regarding the questions that call for cooperation: questions like the problems of coal or the draft laws on workers' self-government and on enterprises. Replying to accusations of a campaign by the authorities against Solidarity, Minister Ciosek stressed that the government has the inalienable right to present its views in this matter. But in doing so it never transgresses the customarily accepted principles, which cannot always be said of certain sectors of Solidarity. The government expects its partners to comply with the rules of the game, the political formulae which were precisely defined a year ago in Gdansk. The government has defined a set of conditions which would make it possible to introduce Solidarity as an independent and self-governing trade union into the socialist reality of Poland. Generally, it is a matter of Solidarity relinquishing the postulate of a change in the political system in Poland--for that is what the designs of the extreme groups are leading to.

The government is now waiting for an answer from the second round of the congress, with the hope that realism and good sense and the sense of national responsibility will be victorious.

Jerzy Urban said nothing has changed as regards the radio and television coverage of the second round of the congress. The proposal for the accreditation of radio and television remains unsettled, and Solidarity has not approached the government with anything to do with this matter.

State of Emergency Viewed

LD232200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In the office of the Council of Ministers a meeting was held today between Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, government press spokesman Jerzy Urban and foreign journalists.

Stanislaw Ciosek stated that the government is not closing the door to dialogue. The government expresses the hope that the second round of Solidarity's congress will be constructive, that realism, good sense and a feeling of national responsibility will be victorious.

In reply to a journalistic question concerning the possibility of declaring a state of emergency or war in Poland, an assurance was given that the authorities would do everything right up to the last minute to lead the country out of the crisis by peaceful means.

Urban on SOLIDARNOSC

LD240340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A meeting was held yesterday at the office of the Council of Ministers between Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, and foreign journalists.

The government press spokesman commented on the resolution of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity concerning the circulation of the Solidarity weekly. He stated that the authorities had not withdrawn permission for 3 million copies of three editions of the weekly, nor had it withdrawn permission for 1 million copies which had been granted for the duration of the Solidarity congress as had been formulated in the text of the resolution. However, agreement had not been given for the printing of subsequent editions on an increased circulation basis.

The government spokesman also said that this decision was linked with the need to reduce the allocation of coal to the paper industry by 200,000 tons and thereby with the reduction in paper production. Jerzy Urban also added that Solidarity is not helping to increase coal output but is only making extraction on Saturdays more difficult and does not want to reconcile itself with the consequences of negative economic phenomena which it is creating itself.

INTELLECTUALS APPEAL FOR NEGOTIATION OF CRISIS

LD232145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A press conference was held today on the premises of the Polish Journalists Association in Warsaw. During the conference Polish and foreign journalists were presented two political documents related to the present situation in our country.

The first is an appeal to the Polish community, the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the PZPR, NSZZ Solidarity, and all social associations and organizations in People's Poland.

The second is an open letter addressed to our country's minister of foreign affairs. The signatories of both documents are 35 social activists who represent creative and scientific milieus.

We represent primarily ourselves, the president of the Association of Polish Authors and Composers, Sejm deputy and journalist Karol Malcuzynski said at the conference. We constitute a group of citizens deeply perturbed by the situation in the country, people who hold that it is necessary to speak up.

The text of the appeal was presented to those present by Andrzej Szczypiorski, secretary of the Association of Polish Authors and Composers. Here is an excerpt from the statement:

The Polish nation is patient and calm. But it is also tired. This tiredness could become a blind force, contrary to the intentions and will of people who want to extricate Poland from the crisis. This tiredness could also evoke passivity and universal loss of faith, that is to say a paralysis of civic and human attitudes.

Today there is no more urgent target than to bring to an end the community's tiredness in a manner satisfying our universal hopes, national aspirations and tradition. The Polish nation is aware of its role and importance in the world, Europe, and the system of alliances of the socialist countries.

Our obligations as allies vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries and CEMA are being treated by a preponderant majority of the community with seriousness, responsibility and consistency.

Poles realize that their place as a nation which has its own sovereign state is within the framework of the existing alliances.

Further on in the appeal it is stated among other things that the Polish nation can and must resolve its internal problems using its own efforts. The internal conflict weakens us all. It threatens our joint interests.

In the name of social peace, in the name of Poland we demand the immediate entering into negotiations.

In the name of the country's supreme interests, the appeal urges the state authorities and NSZZ Solidarity to resume talks on matters whose resolution will bring relief to millions of citizens.

The appeal reads in part: We demand an immediate abandoning of habits unworthy of our culture, the stirring up of feelings, slanders, accusations, insults and noisy charges. Criticism of different stances must not lead to the destruction of the good will of the other side: it must not sow hostility and hatred.

What matters is mutual respect and above all respect for the truth. We demand a will to search for what is common, what unites us, what draws us closer together.

In an atmosphere of such a profound crisis and such serious dangers it is imperative to have a dialogue on issues which can be resolved immediately in the spirit of conciliation and respect.

More on Intellectuals' Appeal

LD240736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] A press conference has been held at the offices of the Association of Polish Journalists in Warsaw at which Polish and foreign journalists were presented an appeal by 35 intellectuals to the Polish public, the government, the Polish United Workers' Party, to NSZZ Solidarity and to all social organizations and associations in Poland.

The intentions of this document are of great importance. Today's press prints the text of the appeal, which consists of three parts.

The first part speaks of the tiredness and patience of the Polish nation, of the tiredness caused by the unfulfilled hopes connected with the great breakthrough of August 1980 and also the dramatic economic situation. The appeal says that there is no more urgent task today than putting an end to the tiredness of society in a way which corresponds to general hopes, our national aspirations and traditions.

The second section speaks about the importance of Poland in the world and her place in Europe. The appeal states that Poles are aware that their place as a nation with its own sovereign state is within the framework of the existing alliances. The whole Polish nation--as the sovereign of the republic--can and is ready to be the guarantor of Poland's presence within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The history of Poles and of the Polish state after World War II is the reason why it may sometimes seem to our neighbors and others that the PZPR, because of its ideological essence and of the community of communists, is the sole guarantor of alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time the appeal states that it is obvious that the PZPR plays a special role here. However, the issue of duties based on alliance, good-neighbourly relations and businesslike and solid cooperation is a matter of supreme importance for all Poles. After all, our present alliances are for everyone both a raison d'etat and a rational historical path.

This has a clear connection with the problem of our borders and with the natural development of our national economy. At the same time the appeal draws attention to the fact that the past in our part of Europe has not favored friendly relations between our nations. Nevertheless, we have experienced many joint sufferings and adversities, particularly during the years of World War II. The results of World War II created a totally new map of Europe, a new system of social relations and new criteria of political realism in Poland.

In condemning anti-Soviet excesses of irresponsible and immature individuals and of provocateurs it is stated that in their essence they are directed against Poland and are excesses of an anti-Polish nature.

The third section of the appeal speaks of activities. The Polish nation can and must solve its internal problems through its own efforts, the appeal stresses. What is meant here is the effort of hands and minds. This is precisely why the authors of the appeal demand that negotiations start immediately for the sake of social calm and for the sake of Poland. Criticism of differing stances must not be allowed to lead to the destruction of the good will of the other side, must not be allowed to sow hostility and hatred. What matters is that practices of stirring emotions and slanders which are not worthy of our culture should be abandoned immediately. There should be mutual respect for both sides and respect for labor. Today the line of agreement is the sole measure of how to serve the Polish nation, says the appeal. The nation is waiting for a more fruitful and effective continuation of the processes which were initiated in August 1980. We still have the great opportunity of Polish socialism, the great opportunity for national rebirth and for allied relations with our neighbors and the great opportunity of the Polish People's Republic which, while maintaining the principles of a socialist system, will carry out democratic and self-governing reform and will fully restore to the nation its sovereign rights.

BYDGOSZCZ SOLIDARITY VIEWS SEJM EXPLANATION

LD240134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz has given PAP its view regarding the Sejm office's explanation on stopping the investigations into the 19 March Bydgoszcz events. In a message addressed to the Sejm office and to the chairman of the Sejm Extraordinary Commission for the Control of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie Agreements, Deputy Jan Szczepanski, the union recalls that talks about mediation by the Sejm commissions in the Bydgoszcz affair also occurred after the decision to halt the investigation had been made public on 2 Sept. At that time it was determined that from 9-19 Sep the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice would review this matter. This point is not mentioned in the explanation from the Sejm office. In this situation the Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz would like Deputy Jan Szczepanski to explain the current controversies.

'STRIKE READINESS' CONTINUES AT LODZ INDUSTRIES

LD240558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The state of strike readiness at seven light industry enterprises continues in Lodz. The reason for the strike readiness is supplies to the market. At the same time we learn that in many voivodships the voivodas and the party aktivs are taking part in meetings with factories and citizens. Matters connected with improving as much as possible the system of supplies and with the voluntary issuing by the rural population of food coupons for the benefit of the urban population are being discussed. Such initiatives have been made for instance in Chelm and Torun Voivodships.

SOLIDARITY'S 'ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM' ATTACKED

LD231204 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[TRYBUNA LUDU commentary by S. Albinowski: "Dangerous Illusions"--written in response to article by Solidarity economic expert S. Kurowski in 13 September TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY entitled "Solidarity Proposals: Solution to the Crisis--An Alternative Program"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (PAP)--The speed with which we get out of the crisis depends to an overwhelming degree on us ourselves, on the effectiveness of the authorities' economic policy and the workers' attitude to their work, most of whom now appear to be Solidarity members. The government program stresses these interrelated factors with great force as well as the appeal to the people for support, which is contained in the program. Nevertheless, S. Kurowski advised Solidarity to say "no." He writes directly: "Our trade union must reject the program."

S. Kurowski considers that, within the framework of the program's strategy, the level of per capita income reached in 1978 can be achieved only in 1990 (or 1991) and gives assurances that the implementation of his alternative program will yield the same result by 1983. It is possible, writes S. Kurowski, to increase the national income over the 3 years between 1982-84 by 55 percent, that is by an average 15.7 per cent per annum.

Before starting to analyze specific figures it should be noted that never before, not even in the period of the greatest abundance of productive factors, have we achieved such dynamics. No country in the world has achieved such growth in several consecutive years, not even Japan, which Solidarity cites so eagerly. So how on earth could Poland do this especially in the existing situation? I value optimism, but only within limits, beyond which it turns into pure fantasy or hiding one's head in the sand.

S. Albinowski goes on to write: As for specific data concerning the alternative program of S. Kurowski, four conversion operations are widely represented here, which I shall quote in reverse order. Thus, the fourth conversion is to be concluded by reducing expenditure on arms. The third conversion is to be concluded by transferring a certain part of the production forces and the service sector forces to the private sector outside agriculture. The second conversion comes down to "a new distribution of mineral fertilizer": a reduction in the level of fertilizer in the collectivized sector by 40 percent, and an increase in it by 25 percent on individual farms, taking into account the harvest of 1982.

However, the first conversion which will create "the first production impulse within the framework of existing resources," has the major significance in S. Kurowski's conception.

S. Kurowski's program would be only an unsuccessful and quite pitiful alternative to the government program, were it not for the fact that it is dangerous from the public standpoint. The author does not propose this program as a private individual, but as Solidarity's expert, and addresses it to his trade union, asserting that the trade union should reject the government program. The effects promised by the "alternative program" have nothing in common with the realities of our situation. Thus, it is a myth which many delegates at the Solidarity congress may not realize, but if they are led by its mirages, they may occupy a position in relation to the government program of emerging from the crisis which is harmful from the public standpoint--harmful, since it obstructs the unity of public forces in the struggle against the economic crisis.

AFP CITES OBSERVERS ON CURRENT SITUATION

NC231320 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (AFP)--After a week of worsening confrontation a breakthrough on proposed legislation covering worker participation in management seemed in the offing, informed observers said here today.

Optimism stemmed from approval yesterday by labour union leaders of a face-saving compromise formula which would give workers a limited say in management appointments.

The leadership of the independent union federation Solidarity, meeting at Gdansk, formally accepted a working paper on draft legislation drawn up by joint legal commissions.

Under the formula, authorities would give workers' councils powers to veto government appointments in all but public utility and listed "strategic" state-run enterprises, observers said.

The government would also ensure an independent legal appeal procedure if differences arose over the appointments.

Observers here said the Solidarity leadership's acceptance of the working paper so near the second part of the union's congress at Gdansk on Saturday unexpectedly averted a total collapse of negotiations on worker participation in the daily running of enterprises.

Parliament was to schedule to begin hammering out the draft laws today.

At the first stage of Solidarity's congress earlier this month the union demanded parliament to call a national referendum on the issue and threatened to boycott the legislation if it was adopted as then drafted.

Solidarity's resolutions on the subject, which were accompanied by messages of support for illegal labour unions in other communist countries, drew severe attacks from the party Politburo and the cabinet.

Yesterday the minister responsible for government's dealings with labour unions, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, said Solidarity's first conditions for worker participation in management left no basis for talks.

A government threat to break off dealings with the labour unions and the prospect of economic moves against Poland by the Soviet Union had brought the two sides to the brink of open confrontation, observers said.

Solidarity's congress has yet to approve the working paper and observers said it was not known whether parliament would push quickly on with the proposals so as to present the union congress with a fait accompli when it resumes on Saturday.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR BEK VIEWS RECENT EVENTS

PM231547 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Sep 81 p 3

[Giovanni Valentini report on TRYBUNA LUDU editor Wieslaw Bek 18 September press conference in Turin: "Soviet Gesture a Friendly One"]

[Text] Turin, 18 September--"The situation is very difficult, but we believe that we can resolve it with our own powers." Amid an atmosphere of considerable tension at the National L'Unita Festival in Turin, Wieslaw Bek, editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, the official organ of the Polish Communist Party, tried to explain the dramatic situation in Poland to Italian journalists and comrades.

Only 1 hour earlier the Polish United Workers' Party representative had read the text of the threatening Soviet note presented by the USSR's ambassador in Warsaw. "On the basis of my own personal knowledge," Bek explained, "I can state that this letter does not surprise me because the appeal launched by the recent Solidarity congress to the other East European countries was provocative; and bearing in mind Poland's very important role in world peace, our closest allies are entitled to express a friendly reaction."

From the stage, on which every evening a Polish group performs an unlikely repertoire of Neapolitan songs and dances, the TRYBUNA LUDU editor's remarks met with silence from the large crowd emotionally divided between supporters and adversaries of Solidarity. The following words from Bek, however, met with applause: "We will defend with all the consequences [con tutte le conseguenze] the principal socialist gains in our country and will permit nobody to carry out destructive activity."

Political Solution

[Question] What does "all the consequences" mean?

[Answer] We want to resolve the problems primarily in a political manner. But every nation has the constitutional means to defend its principles.

[Question] What if, for the sake of argument, by some misfortune your "own powers" were insufficient: On which side would you be?

[Answer] My place is where my party is. And, I repeat, the Polish Communist Party is for a political solution of the crisis.

[Question] But is not the letter from the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw an interference in your domestic affairs?

[Answer] No, it is not an interference. Poland is an important element in the socialist community on account of the stabilizing or destabilizing role that it can play in world peace. The Soviet Union guarantees the security of the Polish borders and a socialist Poland is in the USSR's interests.

[Question] In your appeal for support from the "fraternal communist parties," how do you assess the PCI's support?

[Answer] It has enormous significance on the moral plane because it reflects comprehension of our problems and acknowledges the complexity of the Polish situation. We therefore express our profound gratitude of the Italian comrades.

[Question] This national PCI festival is being celebrated under the banner of peace. What is your opinion of the possibility of awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa?

[Answer] I know that this festival is dedicated to the theme of peace and I am here partly to express the Poles' tribute to it. A Nobel Prize for Walesa? This question should not be put to me. I can say, however, that Lech Walesa enjoys the support of broad workers' masses on account of his renewal activity. But the recent Solidarity congress shows that he does not only have friends.

[Question] Why do you issue such a negative verdict on the recent Solidarity congress?

[Answer] The appeal launched by the congress was a provocation. A careful reading of it shows that many people are hoping for similar trade unions to emerge in other countries and for a possible convergence [incontro] among them all. It is tantamount to an exhortation and encouragement for such trade unions to be formed in other countries: It conflicts with their dependence [as published] and internal affairs and is inconsistent with Poland's foreign policy. It is an outright interference.

Truce

[Question] A year since the major strikes last summer, despite the social agreement with the workers, the economic crisis has deteriorated still further in Poland. Why?

[Answer] There is no need for lengthy explanations. Since the early seventies various causes have accumulated and last year they exploded in a very serious way. Unfortunately it has been impossible to emerge from the crisis or to improve the situation in 1 year. Several strikes have weakened the party. Of course nobody believes that it is possible to emerge from such a serious crisis in a matter of weeks. The economic reform plan prepared by the government and approved by the extraordinary party congress needs a period of truce and serious constructive work.

[Question] In this situation, do you not believe that some people in Poland might regret the passing of the prewar bourgeois regime?

[Answer] No. On the basis of my experience I can state that in very numerous meetings with workers and working people I have never found anybody who felt any nostalgia of this kind.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI REVIEWS SOLIDARITY WEEKLY

AU231008 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Jan Rusinowicz report: "One Issue As an Example"]

[Excerpts] A number of pronouncements and moves provide evidence that many Solidarity figures and representatives do not restrict their activities to trade union matters in compliance with the organization's statutes, based on the well-known agreements. They go beyond that framework in a peculiar and surprising way. Since the extent of such transgressions is large, we will restrict ourselves to one sphere characterizing the essential aspects of indoctrination applied by them. For this purpose we will use one issue of the SOLDARNOSC weekly.

It turns out that the main sources for the indoctrination practiced by those public figures are KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], Radio Free Europe, the Paris monthly KULTURA and other similar instruments of psychological warfare aimed at spreading confusion and dissolution in order to fight the objectionable sociopolitical system. As an example, let us have a look at issue No 20 of SOLIDARNOSC. Two lengthy items in the issue attest to the sources of indoctrination aimed at influencing the broad masses of Polish working people. One of the newly emerged activists of the so-called Free Trade Unions and member of Gdansk Solidarity boasts how he learned about the activities of KOR and even Jacek Kuron himself from Radio Free Europe programs (constantly speaking about Kuron). He also tells how he cheated the militia and courageously passed a militia control carrying leaflets and the Paris KULTURA as materials for propaganda and training.

The other item in the same issue of SOLIDARNOSC not only eulogizes the publishing and indoctrination activity of the so-called NOW [Independent Publishing Office], but also presents its achievements. It turns out that, by the time SOLIDARNOSC interviewed Grzegorz Boguta, representative of that office, NOW had illegally issued in Poland (?) [question mark as published] 150 publications, including: Zbigniew Brzezinski, "Unity or Conflicts," parts I and III; Jan T. Gross, "Under the Soviet Domination"; Zdenek Mlynar, "The Cold From the East"; Jozef Swiatlo, "Behind the Scenes of Security and the Party:' George Orwell, "Animal Farm"; Jacek Kuron, "Thoughts About a Program"; Adam Michnik, "The Shadows of the Forgotten Ancestors"; and a number of Paris KULTURA publications.

Although the representative of the so-called Independent Publishing Office represents a level of mentality different from that of the Gdansk activists for the "Free Europe" indoctrination of Polish workers, quoted in the weekly, as in the previous case it is again difficult to see if the representative of that office is really aware of what he is doing. He says that the publishing policy of his office is being made by those who work the most, but the composition of the editorial board is very fluid. The office's leaders and inspirers--and thus decisionmakers--include Adam Michnik who, it is supposed, is certainly aware of what he is doing and why. Also the principals, or proper decisonmakers, and SOLIDARNOSC weekly editors are aware of that. The books and pamphlets published, received and disseminated by that office, as well as advertised by SOLIDARNOSC, to a great extent reflect the aggressive anticommunist and anti-Polish position with distinct subversive intentions.

As one of the KOR founders and prominent figures, and one of the decisionmakers inspiring extremist moves in that office, Adam Michnik does not need the assistance of the shadows of forgotten ancestors in his indoctrination activity. Nor does he need anticommunist and anti-Polish pamphlets issued by CIA bosses and agents, such as Zbigniew Brzezinski or Jozef Swiatlo. Since he knows the subject perfectly well, it would be sufficient for him, with less effort, to compile and issue a publication about the activity of his own brother, Stefan Michnik (previously known as Schechter), and about his own activity.

In such a publication, for example, he could tell how Capt Stefan Michnik, judge in the Warsaw court-martial, along with other of Berman's yes-men prosecuted and sentenced to death "Polish nationalists" at a time when Col Jozef Swiatlo was deputy director of Department X in the Ministry of Public Security.

Speaking about himself, he could tell who, when and for what purpose he was taught how to manipulate people, in Poland and abroad, and what models he used? What does Michnik live on?

it is not surprising that, for tactical and camouflage reasons, Adam Michnik and persons like him now tend to forget about their fathers and brothers, take pains to create "champions of Polish national union" in their genealogies, and deceitfully bring to the fore various national and Catholic symbols. They very much prefer--or maybe this is their assignment?--to remain behind the stage, to play in a surreptitious, but appropriately oriented way on the Polish soul, and to induce that soul to dance in the style of "catch-as-catch-can" ["wolna Amerykanka"]. While doing that, they pose as front-ranking renewers and, to paraphrase Stanislaw Wyspianski, pull terribly Polish faces. At the same time they want at any price to escalate manipulation of the souls of Solidarity members and of all people, believing that in that way they will attain their goal which has nothing to do either with the theses of the trade union or with the aspirations of the Polish nation.

However, this is evidence that they still treat people like big children who should dance to overseas' tunes. But children grow up: And sometimes they happen to grow bigger than the band leaders themselves, particularly when they familiarize themselves with the tune and see the truth. This is what the manipulators dread most. Feeding on unawareness, on human dispositions and on confusion--that is the element and main weapon of the manipulators. Is the struggle for uncontrolled access to Polish radio and television being waged for precisely these purposes?

However, it is both strange and significant that the manipulative activities, discussed here in the example of one issue of SOLIDARNOSC, are still going on, that the manipulators still have favorable conditions for these activities, and still possess sufficient stocks of newsprint which is in painfully short supply, for example, for school textbooks.

KOR'S KURON, SMOLAR INTERVIEWED BY AVANTI!

PM230807 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 18 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Paolo Elia dispatch: "Kuron and Smolar: Why They Accuse Us"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 September--"They are violent, harsh, tactical attacks, but there is not yet anything specific in the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Politburo's statements issued peremptorily a few days after the conclusion of the first phase of our congress." These were the first comments in Warsaw before tomorrow's meeting of Solidarity's National Commission. "Meanwhile," we were told by a trade union leader, whom it would be prudent not to name, "we are working like madmen, continuing our talks to achieve the presentation of a general blueprint for self-management, institutional reform and our own regulations."

[Question] What were the reasons for these attacks and what is their aim?

[Answer] Nobody could have foreseen the proposals that emerged from our congress--not even us. All the motions were submitted democratically, every delegate was able to express himself and, above all, every motion was put to the vote. It was a way of counting ourselves, understanding each other, understanding our mutual positions and speaking clearly. It is true that our statements have been manipulated from ulterior motives. However, we have never exerted pressures either internally or, still less, on workers outside our own borders. Therefore one cannot speak in terms of Solidarity's interference abroad. We have not interfered in any other state's affairs; at most we have spoken to other countries' workers. Above all, we spoke to each other clearly. The PZPR has attacked the workers' [Social Self-] Defense Committee [KOR] yet again, but I am sure that this is not the problem: For months they have been repeating the same things to us. The only difference is that both the tone now being used and government propaganda are more rigid. But we are not worried. We are still working tenaciously.

[Question] What were the reactions to the parliamentary proposal on self-management?

[Answer] The congress will decide. If I must express a personal opinion, frankly they are unacceptable proposals and we will probably aim for a referendum in the factories. However, I am keen to stress that KOR's alleged activity has been, and is still being, used as an excuse for hitting out at our action and gains. [answer ends]

What do the KOR leaders now support? How do they operate within Solidarity? One of its leaders, Jacek Kuron, gave us this reply:

"Greater clarity must be found within the trade union; we must speak to each other openly and compare our positions and have the courage to establish together very precise limits for the current democratization process, in view of the threat of Soviet invasion, the continuation of the party monopoly and the intensification of police control, which should be subject to democratic rules. But above all the government must accept the presence of new forms of democracy, which are designed to defeat the right to censorship and to a monopoly in the political, cultural and media fields. In this phase democracy is still limited, as we noted during the Solidarity congress (I am referring to the failure to reach an agreement on the mass media and on radio and television coverage of the congress) and the dangers of a limited, restricted, democracy are many."

Jacek Kuron is at present in Katowice, working in the trade union, like everyone else, and added: "A few days before the congress, in Olsztyn I urged the miners to work 8 extra Saturdays. We must establish very precise limits for our responsilities regarding work and struggle."

So the radicals are not in KOR, born in 1976 in support of the rights and freedoms of those jailed and charged following the incidents at the Gdansk shipyards and in other parts of the country.

Who are the real radicals? This was the answer from Alex Smolar, KOR's representative in Paris:

"The workers, the trade union's grassroots, especially in some of the interfactory founding committees. But the PZPR cannot say this, since it would be tantamount to admitting the active existence of a workers' opposition in the country. The present accusations are therefore aimed as a pretext at the trade union's intellectuals, the experts and those working to build specific proposals and plans, in an attempt to detach them from Solidarity and set them against the workers."

[Question] Why is this tone being adopted?

[Answer] It is difficult to understand the reason for such a harsh attack, though in the communique released early this afternoon the Polish Government's attitude seemed to me more relaxed. I believe that renewed harsh remarks correspond to further provocation bids: An attempt is being made to increase social tension in the country. The PZPR and the Government have begun the counterattack, which is partly also a form of safeguard against Soviet pressures. We must not forget that there is an open conflict within the PZPR, as there is within the government, and their internal positions are profoundly different. This has led to a consolidation of the traditional line of attack against the country's radical forces--a line that has now adopted the character of a dangerous political strategy.

[Question] How will KOR respond to the charges?

[Answer] It is not for us, but for Solidarity, to reply. They say that we are operating within the trade union: it is true. They say that we are working to build an opposition party: this is false. We have never been a party or an organized political group and we do not intend to become one. For 4 long years we stood as a reference point for all the social movements developing within society, without ever creating an autonomous organization. We have organized contacts and mutual aid for those struggling in the factories and have identified with a practice of self-management and self-organization for all opposition groups in society against every bureaucratic structure. Therefore KOR will not reply with communiques, because it does not exist as an organized group, as a party or as a structure. [answer ends]

Solidarity, the workers and the trade union structures, will reply with their democratic practice and their instruments. Indeed, tomorrow sees the national commission meeting.

KATOWICE MINERS' UNION MEETS ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

Implementation of Agreements

LD231304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A plenary session of the central board of the miners' trade union is being held today in Katowice. Issues connected with worker self-government in mines and mining enterprises and the state of implementation of agreements the union concluded with industrial ministries are under discussion.

Solidarity Action Protested

LD231847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] In Katowice the central board of the mine workers' trade union gathered today for a plenary meeting. The subject of the session was workers' self-management and the state enterprise. In the context of the proposed Sejm laws the plenum also acquainted itself with reports on the implementation of the agreements concluded by the trade union of miners with individual ministries.

Inefficiency and dilatoriness in the dealings with workers' matters by the ministries responsible were highlighted. The plenum recognized the advisability of setting up workers' self-government as organs which would be the authentic representatives of the workforces. It was stressed in the adopted resolution that the self-government ought to be independent and as such cannot be dominated by any social, political or union organization. All departures from these principles meet with a resolute rejoinder by the union. The plenum made it incumbent on all the organizations of the mine workers' trade union actively to join in the work of the founding committees of the workers' self-governments in enterprises and work places.

During the session Marian Swiniarski, deputy chairman of the union central board, informed the meeting about the events which took place today in the Szczyglowice coal mine. During the morning a team from Warsaw Television arrived at this coal mine with the intention of preparing a program presenting the attitude of the workforce to the Council of Ministers Resolution No 199, which regulates the manner and form of payment for voluntary work by miners on free Saturdays. The chairman of the works council of the mine workers' trade union at Szczyglowice coal mine made a statement on this issue, as did the miners at a meeting. The deputy chairman of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity did not grant an interview on this subject. A group of several dozen people, headed by the deputy chairman of Solidarity, forced the television crew and chairman of the works council of the mine workers' trade union to leave the area of the mine.

The plenum of the central board of the mine workers' trade union protested in a resolution adopted against the action of NSZZ Solidarity regarding the chairman of the works council of Szczyglowice mine.

TALKS BETWEEN ZAKROCZYM FARMERS, OFFICIALS NOTED

LD240404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Talks are in progress in Warsaw between representatives of the city authorities and the voivodship Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the strike committee of this union of the muncipal parish board in Zakroczym in connection with the farmers' protest in Zakroczym parish. The protest action, in the form of a sit-in, conducted on behalf of the farmers of the whole voivodship is taking place in part of the building of the town offices. According to a statement by the strikers, the protest action was caused by the government side not keeping to the Ustrzyki and Rzeszow agreements on handing over the agricultural development fund to the rural assembly, on freezing the prices of the services carried out by Agricultural Circles Cooperatives until new prices are determined in consultation with farmers, and on presenting an account of the expenditure from the agricultural development fund over the past 3 years.

At the same time talks are in progress between representatives of Rural Solidarity and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of settling this matter in the country as a whole.

The Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations (?and) the NSZZ of Private Farmers who are members of agricultural circles and organizations has made its stance publicly known regarding the principles and directions governing the way the agricultural development fund is used. The document states that the insinuations of Rural Solidarity that the money which has accumulated in the accounts of the agricultural development fund has been deliberately misappropriated are unacceptable.

Taking into account the evolution which is taking place in agricultural policy and the demands which have been made by farmers, the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles came forward in 1980, the document says, with an initiative to change past regulations concerning the way the said fund is managed. The measures that were taken were meant to extend the role of self-government in deciding how these funds were to be used.

As a result of these measures the right was restored to agricultural circles to use the money of the agricultural development fund. At the same time a proposal was made in the document to Rural Solidarity that it should join in the process of analyzing the incomes of the agricultural development fund and how this money is spent. It is only on this basis that the (?making) of judgements about the advisability of spending the money from this fund will be justified.

LATE REPORT: JARUZELSKI ADDRESS TO SEJM SESSION

LD241150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0822 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Speech by Polish Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at Sejm session in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Citizen speaker: May it please the house:

The profound crisis continues. The value of industrial output has declined by 13 percent over the past 8 months compared with last year. In agriculture, despite generally good crops, the problem of stock breeding is developing unfavorably. Livestock procurement was over 20 percent--and in August over 30 percent--lower than last year.

In the case of milk, the decline has reached 12 percent. Our exports have diminished considerably. Exports to the socialist countries have fallen by 11 percent. Despite this--this should be particularly stressed--deliveries from these countries to Poland have grown by almost 5 percent. The surplus of imports over exports in trade with the socialist countries arises above all from the imports from the Soviet Union, particularly of raw and other materials. These are considerably higher than our exports to them.

It is difficult to imagine how our economy would function, given the scale of its [word indistinct] paralysis, if the Soviet Union did not give us precisely this form of aid. In this light, we must assess the anti-Soviet wave all the more acutely. Whoever evokes it, whoever is its instrument, is causing irreparable harm above all to his own nation.

In trade with the capitalist countries, both the fall in exports and the further deterioriation of the debt situation have caused a reduction of imports by over 24 percent. If we consider that we have incurred much higher costs than last year to buy food from these countries, it becomes understandable that the import of goods necessary to industry had to be drastically restricted. This caused, in many enterprises, additional difficulties and obstacles to production.

The market situation is universally known. Our community feels it painfully. Also known are its most important causes: insufficient production, restricted procurement of agricultural produce, the high growth in the income of the population.

Alongside an extended ration system, such annoying phenomena accumulate as speculation, hoarding, and getting rid of cash.

In such conditions it is difficult to satisfy the market. As a result, its state is much worse than would result from the size of the delivery of goods. These deliveries were, predominantly, not much lower than last year, and in some cases even higher. This perhaps sounds incredible, but for example during 8 months of the current year trade received 29 percent more edible oils than 1 year ago; almost 13 percent more margarine, over 14 percent more white cheeses and so forth.

On the other hand, deliveries of such goods as televisions, sewing machines, products of the clothing industry, hosiery products and many others were only 2-5 percent lower than last year. However, these goods are not permanently on sale. This is obvious, since in the conditions of an unchanged level and structure of prices, and of the increasing goods gap, it is difficult to ensure market equilibrium.

The government is implementing the program--adopted by the Sejm--for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy in the country. Work is in progress on the central socioeconomic plan for 1982. At the same time operative ad hoc actions are being undertaken. An operative Anticrisis Staff was appointed, as well as a commission for combating speculation. On this matter the government presented a draft of the relevant bill to the supreme chamber.

All this, for the time being, does not fulfill the expectations of the community; it does not, because it cannot. For these actions were directed at halting declining trends in the economy, at reducing the profundity of the crisis, the extent of its effects.

It is hard to expect that society, anticipating an improvement, will appreciate the results of activities which were unable to prevent a worsening situation. Today, I can forecast that in a short time, the improvement in some sectors will become perceptible. There will soon be a return to a constant sale of flour and other cereal products. The higher prices for bread have contributed to cutting wastefulness and at the same time they should bring a gradual improvement in the quality of bread. This is served inter alia by the program for expanding bakeries, especially small cooperative and cratsmen's bakeries, by the improved quality of flour, better organization of transport and the bakery trade.

There is also a real chance for a rapid putting in order of the market for sugar and its products. With price rises and corresponding compensation, it will be possible to increase the ration book allocations to 1 and 1/2 kilograms, meeting in full industry's and craftsmen's requirements for sugar and also building up reserves again. As a result there should be a fundamental improvement in supplies of confectionaries and cakes, processed fruit and so on to the market.

The difficulties in obtaining vegetable fats will decrease. Good crops of potatoes and vegetables will ensure uninterrupted sales. Supplies of potato products will also increase. One also expects an improvement in supplies of milk products, mainly cheese and milk.

The prospects for supplying the market with meat and meat products look considerably worse. Contracting for the coming months is going very unfavorably. The procurement of cattle for slaughter is considerably lower than should emerge from its production level. This is mainly caused by an increase in direct sales of meat to private customers. The practice is also spreading of factories buying meat from farmers for attractive, scarce goods. We assess that private customers, middlemen or factories are getting about 20 percent of the meat which used to come in to procurement points. We are therefore dealing with the paradoxical situation that some workforces are buying meat directly from the farmer, and at the same time demanding full coverge of the ration book allocations; this is, after all, the same meat. The more meat that finds its way onto the black market, the smaller the supply of cattle for slaughter will be available to be divided up in socialized trade.

We know that this decision is often criticized. We have made it exclusively in the interest of the entire community and in particular that part of it which simply cannot afford to buy meat on the black market at usurious prices. We must by all available means protect the procurement of meat and the trade in meat, as the state can only supply the population with the amount delivered by farmers to the procurement centers, while import possibilities in our payments situation are extremely limited.

The government works actively for the expansion of food husbandry. Changes are taking shape in the profile of industrial production for agriculture. Next year the supplies of many farming machines will double and even triple. This will make it possible to fully meet the farmers' demand for a number of the tools and implements they still lack.

Building sites and enterprises will be inspected in order to acquire additional materials for the needs of the rural market. We have passed a decision concerning stepped up coal supplies for meat producers.

We are also examing other decisions to stimulate this output. Finally, the Food Economy Council is drafting a comprehensive program for the development of agriculture and food husbandry to be submitted to the esteemed house before the end of the year. All these actions should lead to a steady increase of agricultural production and create foundations for the improvement of food supplies for the population.

But no efforts designed to normalize the market situation will be fully effective unless there is a reform of retail prices, and as long as the growth of pay and income is unconnected with an increase of productivity. One could debate about various forms of compensation for the price increase, about its size, about the distribution of costs among various social and income groups. But one thing is certain. Without a reform of retail prices the market cannot be put in order, the conditions for rational husbandry will not materialize in the sphere of either production or consumption.

At present it is essential to maintain and even to broaden the rationing system. In order for this system to function more efficiently, the government has made it incumbent on the minister of domestic trade and services to prepare, with broad social consultations on the basis of past experience, relevant conclusions and effective decisions on this matter.

Cooperatives occupy a permanent place in our country's socioeconomic system. The scope of their activity is broad. In many segments of the food market, they do in fact possess a monopoly. This includes, among other things, milk and milk products, bakery goods and a considerable part of the procurement and processing of food and agricultural produce--that is, fields that are especially important in supplying the population.

The government often hears criticism (?concerning) the efficiency and effectiveness of the cooperatives. The state administration has an influence on the cooperatives, while respecting their independence. The administration cannot interfere, particularly in this activity. This would be out of keeping with the principle of self-government. The government will support the development and consolidation of the cooperative system. At the same time it expects that the processes already initiated to reinstate authentic self-government of the cooperatives--which it will meet halfway in the bill being prepared on the cooperatives and unions--will contribute to meeting the community's needs better.

Citizen deputies: Of fundamental significance for halting the declining trends in the economy, for bringing it to life, is the growth in the extraction of hard coal.

Unfortunately, the situation in this field presents itself in a worse light than it was possible to predict, even recently. Submitting an amendment of the plan to the supreme chamber, the government assumed that the extraction of coal would amount to 168 million tons this year. However, the results obtained on the working days, as well as of voluntary work on Saturdays--which were lower than assumed--mean that the economy can count only on 163 million to 164 million tons.

These dismal forecasts have created the need to lower the allocation of coal this year for some customers, particularly industry. Consequently, a further reduction of industrial production will occur. For example, as a result of the 900,000 ton reduction of the coal allocation for the metalworks industry, the production of the mills will decline by 600,000 tons. This in turn means, among other things, production of 30,000 fewer private cars, 600 fewer buses, 4,000 fewer trucks 60,000 fewer washing machines and 10,000 fewer refrigerators and freezers.

Given this level of coal extraction, the production of many other products, including in particular cement, will also fall. This will inevitably reduce the possibilities of housing construction.

Thus, precisely, does our entire economy, the living conditions of the community, depend on coal. The situation in the coal and power industry will be discussed more broadly in a written report the citizen deputies will receive shortly.

The government, in accordance with the announcement, will do everything possible to try to increase coal extraction in order to improve living conditions and the working conditions of miners. On 20 June, at a session in Katowice, the Government Presidium established a program of aid for the hard coal mining industry. We are implementing the pledges undertaken then. Among other things, we have granted the necessary funds for the import of spare parts, for coproduction elements and materials. The deliveries of spare parts for machines and mining equipment have grown by over 50 percent. Various organizational and technical actions were undertaken to increase the extraction capabilities of the mines, reduced as a result of shortening the workforces' work time.

At the same time the government has already indicated on many occasions the economic necessity of Saturday work in mines with a 5-day work week for miners. For this purpose a decision was adopted concerning the increase of employment in mines. This year it has already gone up by 12,000 persons.

Problems related to the increase of coal extraction have been the subject of many talks with representatives of the workforces in collieries. As a result the government passed a special decision in September conducive to a wider use of the existing production capacity which creates advantageous material and social conditions for miners.

The solutions suggested in the decision have been approved by the industrial unions. On the other hand, NSZZ Solidarity has rejected them. At the same time the government is being accused of a biological extermination of miners, of forcing them to work excessively. This accusation is completely false.

Making every effort to increase extraction, we are examining with great prudence both the needs of the whole country and the interests of the mining workforces. The government fully recognizes the right of miners to the regeneration of strength and proper rest. On the other hand, it is dutybound to create a system of distinctions for those who want to and can work more. We must face the truth.

We will need 175 million tons of coal next year to ensure the conditions for even a small improvement in the Polish economy. The extraction of less would mean the danger of further regression, of deepening the national economic crisis. In view of such prospects, could the government remain passive and indifferent? Thus our decision.

We count on its social comprehension, on support for it by the mining workforces. We will receive with appreciation every initiative making possible an increase of coal output. So there is no realistic alternative to the government decision, no alternative that would yield a genuine growth of extraction.

The national economy feels ever more acutely the drop of exports and the resulting exacerbation of the payments situation. More instances of blocking the export of certain goods earmarked for export are impermissible. This is lawlessness.

All this is happening under the catchy slogan of protecting the home market, while in fact it aims against the interests of the community as it means a further decline of the already incredibly modest import possibilities, because for the export of small amounts of highly processed food articles we can buy many times larger quantities of the agricultural produce and food which is in short supply.

The government has supplied exhaustive data on this subject to the interested activists of NSZZ Solidarity. We have pointed out that our export of food to the capitalist countries this year constituted no more than one fifth of our purchases of agricultural produce and food from those countries. However, this yielded no results whatsoever. The blockade of the export of some goods continues. Such behavior also brings with it other irreparable damages. It causes the loss of markets, and it undermines the prestige of our country as a trade partner. This is an activity which is contrary to the law.

The government has instructed the respective organs to carry out necessary investigations in order to take those responsible to task. The winter draws closer. Decisions have been made to ensure the normal functioning of the basic fields of socioeconomic life during that time. Appropriate coal allocations have been made for the production of energy and for the heating of dwellings, health service centers, schools, creches and kindergartens.

They are meager, but unless we have a calamitously severe winter they should be adequate. But we must be prepared for the worst. That is why it is imperative to have the maximum possible conservation of coal and energy. Responsibility for preparations for the winter rests with the local administrations. In cooperation with social organizations, trade unions and work establishments they should work our urgently methods of commerce that will ensure supplies of basic products for the population without exposing it to standing in lines in rain and cold.

Protecting ourselves against the possible outcome of disturbances in the work of transportation, it is necessary to try to accumulate stocks of goods as near as possible to consumers. In case of unusually difficult weather conditions I have given instructions to prepare alternative methods for the functioning of transportation and communication.

Proper preparation for the winter is the task of the state and economic administration. At the same time the government urges the residents' self-governments and all citizens to come forward with initiatives, to cooperate and control the overall work connected with it.

Citizens, deputies: The present Sejm session is of profound importance. Draft bills on self-government and state enterprise have been submitted to the debate of the esteemed house. Their passage and enforcement will cause a qualitative change in the position of enterprises in the economy and above all a more important role for direct manufacturers, the development and consolidation in practice of the idea of workers' self-government.

It will create foundations for the entire economic reform. On the party initiative with the active participation of broad circles of the community, the draft of the basic trends of the reform has been prepared. Its acceptance by the esteemed house will be of great social importance. It will determine the direction of government work on changes in the functioning of the economy in conformity with the will of the supreme representation of the Polish nation.

The reform bill falls in an exceptionally difficult period. The introduction of a new organization of the management system demands a high degree of discipline, understanding and support on the part of all social forces, the restoration of normal production rhythm and ensuring of elementary economic conditions.

The government has embarked on actions designed to advance the preparations for the reform so as to make it possible for its precepts to be enforced on 1 January 1983 in all the spheres in which the indispensible conditions for success have been ensured. In the course of the next few weeks a package of draft bills will be sent to the Sejm, regulating the work of enterprises in accordance with the new precepts.

Reform groups are universally active in economic and state administration organs. Detailed timetables for the implementation have been drafted. The task of transforming the system of the functioning of the economy is becoming a national task, a platform for the cooperation of social forces working for the socialist renewal.

May it please the house: The first round of the congress of NSZZ Solidarity has created a new, politically critical situation. However, this did not take us much by surprise. We had long known officially and unofficially, from domestic and foreign sources, about various intentions, plans and actions of the extreme circles of Solidarity, about their KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] inspirations hostile to socialism.

These forces have abused the trust of the great union, of millions of working men who are its members. They want to drive it into the political wilderness, to turn it into a battering ram piercing the path to power.

The party, the people's power, does not intend, despite various suspicions and accusations, to be deflected from the road of socialist renewal. There can be no return to the evil of pre-August methods.

Their price is too great for our generation to forget them. Nor will those guilty for the distortions of that time be rehabilitated. Their responsibility will be assessed to the end. But all this does not mean that the state of constant tension must be maintained. The forces that incite it are doing incalculable evil. The internationalization of the Polish issue, the interest of imperialist extremes in an explosion in our country extends the scale of the dangers. It is therefore our supreme duty to block that danger, to brake the destructive processes, to bring national salvation. In this process, many words have been spoken. The statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo is known; statements by the supreme authorities of the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party have also been issued. The government's stand remains in force, as expressed in the 19 September communique. There is nothing to add. This is really a decisive moment. Maintaining a readiness to defend the socialist state, we are awaiting an answer, the standpoint of the Solidarity leadership, a change in that line which was crowned by the first round of the congress.

This , as the further fate of the country and nation is played out, will depend on clarifying the question of whether Solidarity intends to respect and observe its fundamental obligations contained in the August-September agreements and also accepted in the union statute. How far does it want to implement the idea of renewal and democracy and agree on an unambiguous socialist road? How far will it desist from and, in its work, reject the plans to take over authority? How does it recognize and respect its inalienable constitutional obligations? To what extent can it distance itself from extreme acts and tendencies; will it isolate itself from the enemies of socialism, will it free itself from anarchistic slogans and activities which undermine the legal order? How far will it show a desire to understand the government's program and efforts for introducing the economic reform, for overcoming the crisis, for a fundamental increase in production, especially of coal extraction, for increasing the procurement of agricultural produce, for resolving vital socioeconomic tasks and needs? How far will it recognize the supreme consideration of the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries? Will it oppose the anti-Soviet slogans and activities, detrimental to the interests of the nation, and desist from ambiguous contacts with anticommunist subversive centers? Will it adopt a responsible approach to Poland's participation in international economic cooperation? How far will it exhibit understanding concerning the defense and security of the country and the nature of the guarantees of its frontiers, which were fought for by Soviet and Polish soldiers and decided at the Potsdam Conference? How does it understand the vital need to oppose everything which endangers the historic interest of the Polish People's Republic?

That is the inalienable plane on which we can meet, build an agreement, recognize as correct the role of NSZZ Solidarity in the system of our social life. That is the plane on which, for a long time now, all sensible patriotic forces of the nation have seen their roles and developed fruitful cooperation. The government is always well-disposed and open to all kinds of effort and initiative in this respect. We do not regard power as a closed circle. It is, after all, a socialist authority-a people's state. Its effectiveness is greater and its burden and responsibility easier to bear, when one has the trust and understanding and support of one's fellow citizens, when the process of government is based on the broadest possible social coalition platform. We will develop and enrich such a platform, in line with the intention of the PZPR.

Everyone who is not against socialism can create new forms of constructive cooperation with us. In a short time, when the situation allows, further concrete steps in this direction will be taken, inter alia in the form of a proposal to set up a group of advisers at the Council of Ministers Presidium, and representatives of various political, social and trade union organizations. At the same time the powers and functions of the authorities must be tailored to the situation and the requirements. The government will strengthen the force and effectiveness of that activity. It will protect and support efficient cadres, devoted to People's Poland, but not on the basis of leniency in its own ranks. In the course of the past several months, the Council of Ministers changed its composition radically. A profound reorganization is being carried out, corresponding to the spirit of the economic reform, including fundamental cuts in full-time posts. The cadre policy is being rationalized. This is a process whose outcome will enable a more effective fight against bureaucratism and sluggishness, will enable us to overcome the lack of high standards and initiative -- in a word, to streamline management.

In these exceptionally difficult times, extraordinary methods of action must and will be introduced. With this in mind, as I have already recalled, government and voivodship anticrisis staffs were set up. They have already taken appropriate action. But all this will not be fully effective if the tendencies to block the efforts of the authorities do not cease. When its every program, almost every initiative, almost every move is received with ill will, reluctantly, with an advance "no," the government -- to use an illustration -- now feels (?very) like a man with a rock tied to his foot, who, moving with difficulty, constantly hears how slow he is, or how incompetent he is. Despite this, we have done everything to avoid an extreme situation and drastic measures. One cannot accuse the party and government of a lack of moderation, a lack of restraint or goodwill. This is shown by the entire past year, but how long can one operate in such conditions? Who, above all, pays for the constantly limited effectiveness of the authorities' ac vity? Society pays; our nation, tormented by the everyday reality, (?pays). Society should -- for the common good, to avert ruin, with the danger threatening every Polish family -- assess and separate the wheat of real effort and good intentions from the chaff of barren protest and extreme demagoguery.

We want the entire community to show understanding and support for the authorities in their efforts and actions aimed at observing the law, and introducing a more severe course in dealing with its various infringements. In this respect I have given instructions to the minister of internal affairs, whose activities will be assisted in the required and appropriate range by detached forces and military means. The deepening anarchy, the hooligan excesses, the antistate and anti-Soviet excesses, the sneering at legal and customary norms must come to an end. [applause] I ask the house for understanding for the activities emerging from this intention.

Citizen deputies! The government has not come to this session with good news, but it is also without fatalistic prognoses. Everything is in the hands of our nation, of the working class. Our nation, if it wants, can do everything. It is the duty of the authorities, of the government, to deserve its trust, to convince it of the rightness of the road marked out, of the purpose of the intensified efforts. In spite of all barriers and difficulties there are real chances for getting out of the crisis. The program for overcoming it, outlined by the Ninth PZPR Congress and passed by the Sejm on 31 July, gives such a direction. The government will continue to implement it with persistence. [applause]

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY

AU240809 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Editorial article: "In the Interests of the Polish Workers Class and People, and of Poland's Resolute Development Along the Path of Socialism, Independence and Peace"]

[Text] The communists and working people in our country have been carefully following the situation in Poland, the steps taken to overcome the current crisis and to ensure developments serving the vital interests of the Polish workers class and nation, and of the cause of socialism.

Stressing that it does not wish to interfere in Poland's internal affairs or to lecture the Polish party and people, our party has repeatedly presented its stand on the situation in that country, and has expressed disapproval for the actions of circles hostile to socialism, and support for the forces struggling to overcome difficulties, to resume normal and constructive activities, and to develop Poland along the path of socialism and prosperity.

Reality shows that extremely dangerous trends have been manifest in Poland's political life recently; antisocialist elements have been intensifying their actions, attacking the social and state system and the fundamental principles of socialism. Economic activities are continuously falling behind, labor productivity is decreasing, and the production of basic material goods is stagnating; this has even further compounded difficulties in provinding consumer supplies of vital products, added to the economic imbalance, and increased social tension. As sincere and close friends of the Polish people, our communists, workers class and all people express serious concern about these dangerous economic and social developments in fraternal Poland.

The situation was further aggravated by the first stage of the congress of the Solidarity trade union. At that congress, virulent attacks were voiced against the socialist system and the PZPR; not only that, but claims were heard that the Solidarity trade union should assume political power. There were also instigations to antisocial actions and hooliganism, and threats of work stoppages calculated to create chaos and to throw socioeconomic activities out of kilter.

It is no longer a secret for anyone that, among the antisocialist elements who dominated the Solidarity congress, an essential role was played by members of the "KOR" leadership, and of the so-called "Confederation of Independent Poland"--well-known reactionary organizations--whose avowed aim is to reestablish the bourgeois-landowners' system in Poland. Equally noteworthy is the fact that these harmful activities were also supported by several religious figures who openly expressed their hostility to socialism and to people's power, supporting and encouraging the reactionary forces in their irresponsible adventurism.

It is quite obvious that there were no efforts made to constructively solve Poland's current problems and to defend the working people's interests--as Solidarity leaders demagogically claimed--but instead to forumlate an anti-worker, counterrevolutionary policy designed to curb the process of socialist renewal in Poland, to gravely impair socioeconomic life, and to profoundly prejudice the interests of the workers class and of the masses of working people in that country. Such a stand has nothing in common with the geuine aims of a trade union movement, whose purpose is to contribute to mobilizing forces to solve socioeconomic problems, to building socialism and to raising the people's living standards. Those political orientations are disturbingly reminiscent of the nefarious role played by certain social circles and forces in the period before World War II, in Poland, too, which brought about a loss of national independence and the outbreak of the catastrophe which engulfed various European countries.

Our attention was also caught by the claims of Solidarity leaders to a so-called international role, among the socialist countries, too, and to promoting their reactionary concepts among the world trade union movement.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo stated that the Solidarity congress was marked by the "triumph of the idea of establishing a political opposition movement, whose overt purpose is to take over power and change Poland's social-political system," and that the congress adopted "a program of political opposition that undermines the vital interests of the Polish people and state and heads toward a confrontation that threatens to cause bloodshed.

In its turn, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland stated that, through their exalted slogans, the Solidarity trade union leaders are "deliberately bringing anarchy into socioeconomic life, in the belief that the more difficult the situation, the easier it is to capitalize on social dissatisfaction with the government, the state apparatus and the economic administration."

Equally significant is the fact that imperialist circles have increased their support for the Solidarity leaders and for other circles opposed to the interests of socialism. The bourgeois press abounds in encouragement for reactionary leaders and for the actions of counterrevolutionary circles.

The above conditions justify the position recently adopted by the Polish party-state leadership. The declaration of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo states: "We shall defend socialism as we defend Poland's independence. For that purpose, the state will employ the means required by the situation." In the same vein, the communique of the Council of Ministers stresses that "The government, all bodies of the popular power are obligated to resolutely defend the socialist state and the supreme interests of the country and people against the threat posed by counterrevolutionary forces. The government declares that, in case of dire necessity, it will not hesitate to wield any means, in accordance with state prerogatives."

The Romanian communists and working people hail with satisfaction the position adopted by the Polish party and Government, their statements on the need to adopt firm measures to defend the cause of socialism and the people's vital interests, and to consolidate the existing state and social system in Poland. They express their complete solidarity with the Polish party and Government, with the revolutionary forces in that country led by the workers class, in the struggle against antisocialist and reactionary elements, and for channeling socialist Poland's democratic renewal on a correct path, in keeping with the aspirations of the entire nation, the cause of socialist development, and with strengthening Poland's independence and sovereignty.

Our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eloquently stated our party's stand: "Our party and Socialist Romania do not wish to interfere and do not in any way interfere in the internal affairs of other countries; however, in the spirit of the friendship between the Romanian and Polish peoples, we feel obligated to frankly state that we are very concerned about the situation in friendly Poland... We want to express our trust and hope that the Polish working people, workers class and all people, led by the PZPR, will soon overcome the current situation, ensure the socialist development of their country, and secure for Poland an increasingly more deignified place among the socialist countries and other world nations, in the struggle for detente and peace."

Needless to say, overcoming difficulties and resuming normal socioeconomic activities are inconceivable without the leading role of the PZPR which, as the vanguard detachment of the workers class and of all working people, has the noble mission of uniting all forces to solve the complex problems of building socialism in Poland, to defend the vital interests of the working people, and to ensure progress and prosperity in the country.

Given the current circumstances, it is vitally important to make the masses understand the dangers threatening the socialist system in their country and the factors generating such dangers, so that working people in enterprises and villages, men of culture and science and all citizens will know how to act and what to do to overcome the crisis and ensure their country's development.

Developments show that the state bodies--the major instrument of defense of socialist achievements--must remain intransigent toward antistate activities and toward any attempt to undermine the new social system.

The interests of the Polish people dictate that all reactionary elements who take advantage of current difficulties to harm the interests of socialism in Poland should be dealt with most firmly.

In order to prevent the further deterioration of Poland's economy--with extremely grave consequences for the people's masses--it is now essential to create an atmosphere of intensive work and to establish complete order and discipline in all branches of activity. It is clear that only through their own work, imbued with a patriotic sense of responsibility for the fate of the nation, will the Polish people be able to secure their means of existence and to turn to good account the ample technical-material basis created during the socialist period. Continuing disorder and lack of discipline in production and further strikes will gravely prejudice the vital interests of the workers class and the other social groupings, will sap Poland's strength, and will push society into a hopeless crisis.

Similarly, in order to establish a healthy social climate in Poland, it is decisively important to unswervingly implement and enforce the laws of the country, to safeguard socialist legality, and to forcefully deal with any attempt to weaken state order and discipline in Poland, to bring in arbitrariness and anarchy, and to cause social and political instability. There should not be the slightest hesitation or tolerance in dealing with those who mock the law and the norms of social life and socialist behavior.

The situation in Poland also dictates the establishment of a healthy spirit in the area of suprastructure and of ideology; ideas alien to the essence of socialism and to the proletariat's outlook on life and the world, and the influence of capitalist thinking and spirit and contemporary imperialism should be resolutely repulsed. Socialism cannot develop unless the ideas of scientific socialism and the ideology of the workers class become dominant, unless they constitute the essential guiding factor in the thinking and actions of the broad masses.

The revolutionary party of the workers class must always take the initiative in confrontations with elements hostile to socialism; it must strengthen its ties to the broad masses so as to be able to influence and lead them in action, and closely unite the party aktiv and all communists and imbue them with a spirit of great revolutionary militancy. The workers class party can and must become the true de facto organizer of the most progressive popular forces, the representative of supreme interests and leader of the work to build the socialist society.

Our party and people are firmly convinced that this is the only way to ensure the development of People's Poland, to implement the renewal program worked out by the party, and to promote the country's socialist development. The Romanian workers class, communists and party express their conviction that the PZPR will know how to act to defeat the reactionary forces, to continue the people's constructive work, to defend the social and state system, to develop Poland along the path of socialism, and to safeguard its national freedom, independence and sovereignty.

In the spirit of the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity existing between our parties, peoples and countries, and of our common objectives in building the new, socialist society, the Romanian communists, workers class and working people convey to the Polish communists, the PZPR, the workers class and all Polish people wishes for solving their problems and overcoming the present situation as soon as possible, thus guaranteeing Poland's resolute advance along the path of socialism in keeping with the supreme interests of the Polish nation and general cause of socialism, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO TELEORMAN COUNTY

Arrival at Zimnicea

AU230730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is on another working visit to meet with working people from industrial and agricultural units of the county of Teleorman. An hour ago the party secretary general and president of the republic was welcomed with special joy and profound gratitude by the residents of the city of Zimnicea, which was rebuilt upon the recommendations made and guidelines worked out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in 1977 when this city was hard-hit by the earthquake."

"Upon arriving in Zimnicea, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Comrade Teodor Roman, first secretary of the Teleorman county party committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is also accompanied on this visit by Comrade Nicolae Constantin and Comrade Cornelia Filipas." The first unit visited by the guests was the city's industrial lyceum, where they were warmly welcomed by professors and students and by Comrade Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction. The visit continues at this hour.

Ceausescu's Alexandria Address

AU231130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1013 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Speech by RCP secretary general Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 September mass rally in Alexandria occasioned by his working visit to Teleorman County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Alexandria Municipality and Teleorman County, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. [Cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We have come to Alexandria and to Teleorman County on a working visit. We have visited several industrial enterprises and an agroindustrial council. We began our visit at Zimnicea, a town which was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake of 1974, and which has been rebuilt on new bases through the labor of Zimnicea working people and with the aid of all other counties and working people in our country, who, in a spirit of revolutionary and patriotic solidarity, came to help Zimnicea--as well as other localities--thus demonstrating that our socialist society is united and determined to overcome any difficulties.

We have shown ourselves capable of overcoming the great damage caused by the earthquake and of eliminating its consequences. True, we needed a long time, longer than we had thought in the first few weeks. We had to make bigger material efforts than we thought at the time. However, our people, led by our communist party, worked resolutely and managed to erase the consequences of the earthquake and to repair the damage, to rebuild the industry and other sectors of activity, as well as housing. Zimnicea is an example of our people's work. It is a new town which, through its architecture and buildings constitutes a model town of the socialist and communist era. [applause, cheers]

During this time, a factory for welded pipes was built and commissioned in Zimnicea, and other industrial projects are underway. Agriculture has developed, thus ensuring ever better living conditions for the inhibitants. I am fully confident that the working people of Zimnicea will do their best to prove that the efforts invested in rebuilding--or rather in building--a new town and in developing the industry will show that they honor and that they will endeavor to produce as much as possible with maximum economic efficiency [sentence as heard]. [applause, cheers]

We visited two other industrial enterprises: The Alexandria ball-bearings enterprise and the chemical plant of Turnu Magurele. We formed generally good impressions of the activities carried on in the enterprises we visited today. Indeed, the working people employed in Teleorman's industry--like the working people throughout Romanian industry--are making consistent efforts to optimally fulfill the plan for 1981, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan--a 5-year plan which must raise our country to higher peaks of progress and civilization, and which will mark the transition to a new stage of development, thus continuously raising the material and intellectual well-being of the people and strengthening our fatherland, its forces, independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

We were also favorably impressed with the joint agroindustrial council of (Nanu). Indeed, they obtained good corn and other productions, thus showing that if people work well, they can achieve a large production even in less favorable climatic conditions as we had this year. From this viewpoint, too, Teleorman County has all the necessary conditions for ensuring rich crops and thus asking an important place in the implementation of the program to modernize agriculture and to effect the new agrarian revolution. [applause]

For the results obtained by the working people employed in Teleorman's industry, I want to warmly congratulate them and to wish them ever greater successes in their future activities. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

I also want to convey congratulations to the working people employed in agriculture, to cooperative members and to all those striving to achieve increasingly large crops; I hope they will continue their efforts so that Teleorman should become a county with a large agricultural output. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Teleorman County developed intensively in the seventies. By 1980 industrial production was 3.9 times larger than in 1970. This forcefully demonstrated the correctness of the party policy of developing industry in all the counties and areas of the country. It is an incontestable truth that the 10th party congress decision to distribute industrial units throughout the country, the party program established by the 11th congress and their implementation have resulted in great industrial development and in the development of the other sectors of activity in all counties. That created conditions for obtaining industrial productions worth at least 10 billion lei in each county. This policy is being accented in the current 5-year plan, and we hope to ensure the best possible working and living conditions for all the working people, regardless of nationality, for all our people. We proceed from the fact that the purpose of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building is to ensure continuous development of the production forces, of industry and agriculture as basic branches of Romanian economy, and on this basis, to ensure the development of all other sectors, such as science, education and culture as decisive factors for the general progress of our socialist society.

We have attained good results in those areas, and Teleorman County, too, is proof of the correctness of our communist party's policy. [cheers, chants]

We have every right to be pleased with our achievements in developing our fatherland. However, we must admit that we have had difficulties, and that there have been mistakes. There are failings in our activities. Had all working people worked better, had all our means been utilized more rationally, had greater efforts been made to increase labor productitivy and to cut back material expenditure, and had more resolute steps been taken in agriculture to wrest better crops from the soil, our results would have been even more noteworthy and our national wealth greater. We must frankly state that such failings were noted in Teleorman County, too. I do not want to dwell on them. I hope that the party organization will clearly understand that my praise of and congratulations to working people's collectives and to the county's inhabitants were addressed equally to communists and non-communists, to all the working people and citizens, who, closely united within the socialist democracy and unity front, are unswervingly implementing the RCP's domestic and international policies. [cheers, chants]

Party organizations in all enterprises and localities and the county party committee must draw the appropriate conclusions and themselves examine both good results and shortcomings, and must endeavor to channel all working people's efforts to improving all activities. I want to urge all collectives of working people, all inhabitants of Teleorman County to make every possible effort to improve their results in all areas. They must understand that by not directly and specifically criticizing various failings, I give the party organizations, the working people and all county inhabitants credit for drawing conclusions and for proceeding to work resolutely to eliminate all shortcomings. [cheers, chants]

In the first place, comrades, we must proceed from the 12th party congress objectives, which call for a new quality of work and life in all areas, for a sound basis of raw materials and agricultural products for the entire national economy. Teleorman County has an important role to play in this respect, too, as an important oil producer, and it must organize its activities so as to increase oil production, agricultural production and production in the other sectors of activity. It will thus make an important contribution to securing raw materials and energy, as well as agricultural products for the entire country. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The new quality presupposes a greater increase in the technical level and quality of all products, as well as efforts to increase labor productivity. As I have repeatedly stated, we, builders of socialism must show that, as masters of the means of production and of the national resources, we are capable of achieving better and more economical production than the former ruling classes. We must demonstrate that in the contest between socialism and capitalism, socialism is the superior system from all viewpoints, including that of science, productivity and economic efficiency. [cheers, chants]

Resolute steps must be taken to continuously reduce material and energy consumption, to cut back material and production costs, and thus to increase economic efficiency, profits and the national income. By resolutely applying the new economic mechanism, we must ensure that each socioeconomic unit works on the basis of self-financing and self-administration and achieves the greatest possible profits for each lei spent. We must forcefully implement workers self-management and the new democracy, within which the working people, workers and peasants of our country, masters of their destinies, are consciously and freely building their new future. They are the owners, producers and users of everything that exists and is produced in Romania. They must manage activities so as to ensure our country's resolute and rapid advance toward the high peaks of communism. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

It must be clearly understood that continuously increasing the people's material and cultural standard is directly linked to increasing the national income and economic efficiency. As you know, in the past 5-year plan we increased incomes by about 29 percent, as opposed to the 20 percent initially envisaged. Consumption of all agricultural products and foodstuffs increased. In the current 5-year plan we intend to further increase incomes and the people's living standard. This is the supreme aim of our party's policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building, since the purpose of socialism was always to secure a new life for man, free, dignified and plentiful, in accordance with modern requirements for physical and intellectual development. We must make every possible effort to ensure the material base required to fulfill that objective. We have achieved a lot along this path. We are capable of making the people's life increasingly richer from a material and cultural viewpoint, and we must strive to demonstrate, through united work and activities, that we are capable of implementing the noble principles of socialism and communism. [applause, cheers]

The new quality presupposes continual concerns to raise the level of professional, technical and scientific skills, in view of the fact that the new enterprises, equipped with sophisticated machinery and installations require highly skilled workers and specialists. In agriculture, too, the new machinery require advanced technical skills. We must hence continuously raise people's technical and professional level, and train our working people, the working people of Teleorman, in the latest achievements, so that they can perfectly handle and master technologies and machinery and thus obtain the best results from their machines and equipment. [chants, cheers]

At the same time, it is necessary to carry out extensive political-educational activity to mold the revolutionary, patriotic and socialist conscience and to shape a new and progressive man who masters his destiny and who has thorough knowledge in all fields and who will act consciously in any field of activity. Let us base our political-educational activity on the revolutionary concept of the world: scientific socialism, dialectical and historic materialism; let us shape our young people in the spirit of the lofty revolutionary and patriotic ideal of devotion toward the cause of socialism, toward the people, the fatherland and toward the party in the spirit of the aspirations and ideals of peace and social justice. [cheers, chants]

Let us make use of the means at our disposal, let us act within the framework of the national song-to-Romania festival, so that it will constantly be an increasingly forceful mass movement that will unite all people in the struggle for a progressive culture and for a revolutionary education and for shaping the new man with a revolutionary, patriotic and socialist conscience. Here, too, we must do all we can so that in Teleorman County, too, we will record better results, this being part and parcel of the struggle for a new quality and for the general development of the county and of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, while we are concerned with implementing the program of our fatherland's comprehensive development, we never forget that Romania, as well as other peoples, can implement their development programs only in conditions of detente, peace and international cooperation. Therefore, our party and people are actively promoting an international policy of constantly strengthening relations with all the socialist countries to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation proceeding from the important role they have to play in the struggle for social progress, for peace and a better and more just world. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are constantly strengthening our relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries as part and parcel of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. At the same time, we are also developing cooperation with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and we actively participate in the international division of labor; we firmly advocate and act so that relations among all states are based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force in international life. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

Mankind is currently going through difficult times. A number of conflicts have appeared in international life. Threatening storm clouds have gathered endangering peace and that may bring about a war and the use of nuclear weapons. This is why Romania is firmly speaking out for resolving all disputes and conflicts by negotiations alone. One should renounce the use of weapons and of force in resolving interstate problems. We firmly advocate the cessation of the arms race, the transition to disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. It is high time to stop increasing military expenditures, to proceed to cutting back weapons and troops. It is high time for the peoples to understand that such an armament stage has been reached that the very life and existence of people's civilization are endangered.

In behalf of people, in behalf of peoples' right to life and existence, we demand that the arms race should be stopped, that an end be put to armament and that disarmament and nuclear disarmament be achieved. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

The Soviet Union's proposal at the United Nations demanding to term the one who resorts to nuclear weapons a criminal is fully topical and justified. Indeed, anyone who prepares to use nuclear weapons against other peoples should be declared a criminal and should be outlawed. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are firmly for stopping the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and for eliminating and destroying the existing ones. We are against the neutron bomb, because both these weapons are designed for Europe and the European peoples irrespective in which part of it: In the East, the West, the north or the south or in central Europe, all these peoples are in the position to fall prey to the use of those weapons.

This is why we believe that we, the European peoples, must say a firm no to those new weapons. Let us demand the elimination of nuclear weapons from the European Continent. One should proceed to disarmament in Europe in the name of civilization, of the children and future generations and in the name of mankind's future. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

It is necessary that the Madrid meeting decide the convening of a follow-up meeting for disarmament and trust in Europe and ensure the continuity of meetings devoted to security, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers]

We firmly act to develop cooperation in the Balkans with all states and to turn the Balkans into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons, so that this area of ours will become an area in which no more wars may break out. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

The struggle for disarmament is, at the same time, closely linked with the struggle against underdevelopment and for a new international economic order. We must do all we can so that the current state of affairs determined by the old imperialist and colonialist policy and by the new neocolonialist forms of oppression be ended, so that new international relations are ensured based on equality and mutual advantage and so that conditions for a more rapid development of the countries lagging behind be ensured, because only on this basis will we be able to ensure the general development of the economy in all countries and a cooperation that will guarantee a lasting peace in the world. We must do all we can so that each nation is able to enjoy the achievements of civilization and progress and it has free access to the excellent achievements of science and technology in all fields. [chants]

It is necessary to take determined action to stop the new forms of exploitation, including those of financial capital, of the high interest rates which, in fact, deal a blow to and heavily burden the developing countries and, at the same time, disrupt the overall world activity. It is necessary to understand that this is at variance with the general interests of the peoples and of economic progress, it is a means that will deepen the economic crisis and will necessarily bring about a response from poor peoples who will not be able to put up with imperialist oppression and plunder endlessly. [cheers]

There are many problems to be resolved in the world. We must, however, state with satisfaction that throughout this entire period the peoples have recorded important successes in their struggle for national independence, in their struggle against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, that their activities have led to the failure of many actions on the part of the imperialist and colonialist circles.

We are firmly convinced that it is in the power of the peoples that through united action they will ensure the triumph of the policy of disarmament, stop the arms race and guarantee the achievement of a new international economic order and the achievement of a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

To achieve those targets, it is necessary to increase the role of the United Nations and that of other international bodies which permit the participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system, in resolving all problems. We must do all we can so that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and the nonaligned countries are able to actively participate in resolving all problems. One must understand that any problem can be resolved only with the participation of all nations and by taking into consideration the interests of each nation by guaranteeing it independence and opportunities for free development and well-being. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

Proceeding from the supreme interests of the Romanian people, from the general cause of socialism and peace and international cooperation, Romania and our party will continue to do all they can to actively contribute to resolving the complex international problems in a democratic manner in the interests of the peoples, of peace and national independence. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to express the conviction that the working people and the residents of Teleorman County, as well as all our people, will do all they can to record very positive results this year in all sectors of activity, and that they will thus set a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan with very good results.

I would like the working people in Teleorman County--both in industry and agriculture--to engage themselves with great determination in the great competition that is taking place between the counties and enterprises in our fatherland, so as to hold a frontranking place in this competition. And even if I repeat things, here, too, I want to say the same thing because I have the same desire as regards all counties. It is a competition and, of course, the one that works better will win. But I would be very glad if Teleorman County, too, would hold a frontranking place and, if possible, first place.

With this wish and assurance I want to extend wholehearted wishes for greater and greater successes in all your activity. I wish that the party organizations will do all they can to unite all working people's collectives in resolving all problems under most favorable conditions. I hope that all working people's collectives will act in complete unity. I wish you, dear comrades and friends, ever greater successes and much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

CANADIAN LIBERAL PARTY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS

AU231100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Sep (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Liberal Party of Canada, led by party's president, Norman McLeod, who visited Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] left Bucharest on September 23.

The guests were seen off by Tamara Maria Dobrin, Executive Chairman of the National Council of the SDUF, by other officials.

BANC RECEIVES CHILEAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU231840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Sep (AGERPRES)--Talks were conducted at the CC of the RCP on September 23 between an RCP delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the executive political committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Chile, led by Orlando Milias, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of Chile.

During the talks, the sides informed each other of the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Chile, and exchanged views on some aspects of the international life.

The good relations of collaboration were highlighted established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Chile. Both sides expressed the wish that, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks conducted and understandings reached between the leaders of the two parties, Nicolae Ceausescu and Luis Corvalan, those relations steadily develop in the interest of the Romanian and Chilean peoples, of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, international cooperation and collaboration.

The talks occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Luis Corvalan.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON POLISH CRISIS, USE OF FORCE

LD231653 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Following the Soviet demarche to the Polish state and party leadership, the Polish Government has prepared to take several measures, only two of which have been announced: the state of emergency in the country, which was not defined in detail, and the statement by Deputy Premier Rakowski on the severance of contacts with the Solidarity trade union. Other measures, which are said to have been prepared, will be announced at a suitable time depending on the further development of the situation in Poland and surrounding it. Apart from declaring its readiness to oppose by all means what is termed a forcible takeover of power, or the destruction of the existing order, the Polish leadership is impatiently waiting for the second part of the Solidarity congress.

The hopes that Solidarity will abandon its radical demands are not great, but this apparently represents for Poland the only chance to survive the present crisis. Nobody knows how much solidarity there is within Solidarity and whether the decisions of the second part of the congress in Gdansk, if it is held, will contribute toward overcoming the gap between the union and the state. However, there is the impression that the process of differentiation has begun and that the Solidarity members are not prepared to follow without reserve all decisions by the leadership. Disagreements obviously also exist within the leadership itself and--what is especially important for the Polish situation--the Catholic Church, too, does not want to align itself with the extreme forces in Solidarity.

The Polish allies in the Warsaw Pact are increasing their pressure on the PZPR Central Committee and the government to be still more resolute, as it is stressed, in the defense of socialism, coupled with daily declarations to the effect that this is the obligation of all members of the so-called socialist community. By all appearances, the Polish allies are at the moment satisfied with the measures of the PZPR and the government. It also appears that there is no resistance within the Polish leadership to the government determination to use force if necessary in settling accounts with the trade unions. From all statements and commentaries in the countries of the so-called socialist community it is possible to conclude that the Warsaw Pact has elaborated a plan for Poland, and that it will be applied if the Polish authorities abandon their intentions or if they are unable to implement the announced measures in full.

This scenario is far from correct, and a great danger exists that there may be excessive reaction to the challenge. It is recognized that Solidarity is an organization with several million members and it is difficult to believe that they all are antisocialist. Moreover, any haste, including intensified pressure on the Polish leadership, may have the opposite effect, just as the extreme demands by the Solidarity leadership have caused great harm for the entire organization. It is also being forgotten that during the whole of the past year neither the Polish leadership nor the Solidarity unions had sufficient peace to resolve the accumulated problems in a peaceful manner. Both have been exposed to criticism and pressures from outside which resulted in extremism in the Solidarity leadership on the one hand, and in an attempt to turn back on the other. Finding themselves in this situation, both government and the union frequently made moves wich they themselves perhaps did not want. One side demanded too much and the other offered too little. The latter was always too late, so that the concessions were frequently greater than demanded.

At present the Polish crisis has reached the boiling point and nobody can predict its outcome. However, there are many who feel--obviously rightly--that peace is dangerously threatened. Poland, Europe and the whole world are at an intersection which does not offer much of a way out, and, what is worse, without much willingness on the part of the main actors in the crisis to avoid bloodshed.

The world public cannot reconcile itself to such a situation, but the big question is whether those on whom this depends think the same way. An undesirable outcome of the Polish crisis could be disastrous for all.

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS HAIG, GROMYKO UN SPEECHES

AU232030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] After the speeches made by Haig and Gromyko at the UN General Assembly session, speeches which significantly stressed the problems of world development, our commentator Dragan Colovic notes that no further step has been made in the global solution of international economic problems.

If one were to judge by the speeches of Haig and Gromyko, then one could freely say that there are no new emphases or approaches in solving the world economic problems. Proceeding from the interdependence of the developed and underdeveloped countries, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, counting on the fact that the developing countries depend more on the developed countries, offered a platform in which the system of free trade, import of private capital and private incentive are those decisive factors which should draw the poor countries out of their backwardness.

Haig's position that the United States will not extend assistance and moral support to those countries which resort, as he put it, to tyranny, points to the conclusion that there are no vital changes in U.S. policy toward the developing countries and, it appears, there will not be any. In other words, everything is subjected to the U.S. view of the problems pertaining to world development and to the U.S. strategic-political and economic interests. True, Haig emphasized that the U.S. aim is not to impose its economic values and evaluations, and that the road of development of every country will be shaped by each country's own history, philosophy and interests, that the United States concedes the need to take into account a diversity of societies and the international circumstances in which development takes place.

Many people considered these words of Haig to be a rhetorical concession, a concession to the frequently stated positions of the developing countries, which are prepared to accept the principle of interdependence in solving world economic problems, but an interdependence based on equality and partnership without any ideological and other prejudices, something that is a condition for successful cooperation.

Soviet Minister Gromyko's position also deserves attention. Gromyko set forth the view, similar to Haig's but in an extremely precise manner and from the opposite position, that no forum will lead to positive results in solving world economic problems until the developed capitalist countries end their discrimination in economic relations with the developing countries and until they give up, as he put it, their plundering of these countries.

Bearing in mind the positions of the Group of 77 developing countries, it is not difficult to conclude that both sides essentially do not accept global talks. The only difference is that the Soviet Union directly rejects the talks, while the United States does not do this. However, by setting forth its intentions in advance, the United States advocates such solutions which, in the end, can only undermine the aforementioned talks.

The United States favors such talks and solutions as it exclusively sees them. The Soviet Union is against both talks and solutions as offered by the United States. However, in this connection the Soviet Union does not offer anything else that would be acceptable for most countries of the world community. The developing countries favor both talks and solutions which would be universal; that is, adopted under UN auspices. These solutions would not be modeled on blocs, but it is precisely on this point that there is no agreement. For this reason there is the stagnation of several years in solving the increasingly more difficult economic situation in the world which--all agree on this, both the developing countries and both blocs--is becoming an increasing factor of instability in the world.

VRHOVEC MEETS WALDHEIM, SPEAKS AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD231720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last night received Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec who heads a delegation of Yugoslavia at the 36th regular U.N. General Assembly session.

In the ensuing extensive friendly talk, all problems on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session were discussed, as were other current questions and nonaligned countries' activities.

Yesterday Josip Vrhovec also had separate meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of France, Cyprus, Sweden, Italy and Poland.

In all these meetings current questions on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session and questions regarding bilateral relations were discussed. The need for investing efforts to overcome the existing problems in the world on the basis of principles set down in the U.N. charter was particularly stressed.

In all these meetings the question regarding the further course of the conference on the European security and cooperation was also discussed and in this the need was stressed for finding roads for a successful conference outcome.

Vrhovec Speech

LD232325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following speech today in the general debate at the plenary session of the General Assembly:

"Mister President, I wish to congratulate you, representative of nonaligned Iraq, on your election as president of the 36th session of the General Assembly. I wish to stress with pleasure that the relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq are characterized by warm friendship and cooperation. I am convinced that your great experience and well-known loyalty to the United Nations in many things will contribute to our fruitful work. We support every positive demonstration of good will and readiness to contribute to the achievement of this aim.

"It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Republic of Vanuatu which has recently gained independence on the admission to our organization. Another step has thus been made toward complete decolonization whose achievement represents one of the most noble aims of the United Nations.

"During the last year new crisis situations have appeared, and a further deterioration of relations between the great powers and blocs has taken place. This deterioration is assuming dangerous proportions and negatively affects the entire international climate.

"Lessening of tension, talks and cooperation on the basis of respect for mutual and general interests are giving way to an ever wider and frequent application of force which is being imposed as a law of international behavior. The right of peoples to determine their affairs is being denied. New forms of political and economic domination threaten to become the chronic disease of world relations.

"The world community has again found itself at an intersection. Peace, security and development are becoming less and less certain, just as it was during the darkest days of the cold war.

"It is more than obvious that the old order of privileges, monopoly and inequality based on bloc division cannot satisfy the demands of our times. Not only has it shown its impotence but it also represents a risk for the future of the international community.

"However, I would like to stress that the peoples have never more resolutely opposed the policy of force and foreign domination than today. Aspirations toward independence and equality, as well as demands for essential changes in the international order, represent an encouraging characteristic of our era.

"If we want to emerge from the present impasse and to ensure lasting peace and progress of mankind, we must seek corresponding answers for the burning questions which are facing us.

"We believe that these answers lie in the alternative offered to the world by the policy of nonalignment.

"Twenty years of the policy of nonalignment and its activity on the world scene have irrefutably confirmed this. The full affirmation of nonalignment as an independent and positive political force was not the result of military and economic strength but of moral values. It most truly expresses the hopes and needs of mankind.

"By this, as well as by its entire program of new international relations, it has gained followers on all continents and has become a universal policy in the service of interests of the entire international community.

"No global strategy can produce positive results in seeking a way out from the present situation if it refuses or ignores this platform. We believe that the reality of life itself has verified this.

"World peace and security can only be permanently achieved in the conditions of universal detente which will take into account the interests of all countries and equally include them in the solution of vital international problems.

"This means that detente cannot exist only between the superpowers and blocs, although it cannot be imagined without their participation and responsibility. That is, the world relations are not limited only to their mutual relations.

"The policy of detente must be clearly directed toward the elimination of all hotbeds of crisis, military interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It must seek the solution of disputes by peaceful means, progress in the sphere of disarmament and overcoming the gap between the developed and developing countries.

"It is important to note that the general deterioration of the international situation could not bypass Europe either. It had negative consequences for cooperation and security on our continent.

"We attach great importance to the final document of the Helsinki conference as a positive program of settling European relations. It is necessary to work constantly for the implementation of its stances.

"At the Madrid meeting, Yugoslavia, together with other European neutral and nonaligned countries, sought ways to achieve common cooperation acceptable to all. Owing to bloc competition this was not possible to achieve. But the hope remains that success will be attained when the Madrid meeting resumes its work. We believe that it will have a positive influence on the general situation in the world.

"My country's loyalty to the spirit of Helsinki is the logical result of its nonaligned foreign policy. In this sense, we also attach the greatest importance to the building of good relations with all neighboring countries.

"Noninterference in the internal affairs and unconditional respect for sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity represent the cornerstones of this policy. We also consider that full recognition of the rights of national minorities represents an important element of mutual confidence and goodneighborly relations.

"In our view these principles must be respected consistently in relations between all countries, particularly between neighbors. There is not doubt that they must be applied on a reciprocal basis.

"Such a practice is already dominant in the Balkans. The degree to which this positive process is important is best seen if we recall that not so long ago this region was frequently called a gray area between the existing blocs.

"As regards the major problems with which the world is confronted today, we consider that their resolution must be sought primarily in the context of the United Nations. However, there are tendencies to exclude the United Nations from this, allegedly for greater effectiveness of the very solution. Our standpoint is that this is completely unacceptable.

"Undoubtedly the resolution of these problems with the participation of a broad circle of countries, just as any other democratic process, is neither easy nor simple. However, this is the only lasting and effective way of finding solutions in accordance with the interests of the whole world community.

"Bearing this in mind, the Yugoslav delegation, this time too, will do everything in its power to contribute to the successful work of the General Assembly.

"We attach great urgency to the issue of disarmament. The unseen escalation of the arms race has become the dominant phenomenon of our times. Negotiations on disarmament to date have not produced the slightest result. On the contrary, ever increasing regions of the world are being covered with medium and long-range missile systems. Immeasurable financial resources are being wasted for these aims. Annually they amount to the sum owed in debts by all the developing countries. This has very serious consequences for international relations. In order for this race to be stopped it is essential that at this assembly we ensure successful preparations for the second special session on disarmament.

"No one today can deny that peace, security and the progress of mankind are most closely linked with the state of the international economy. It is true that scientific and technological achievements should speed up more rapid economic and social progress. Despite this, in the world today there is more hunger than ever before. This is confirmed by the latest statistics, as well as by the many gatherings held during this year. One fourth of the whole population of the developing countries is exposed to constant hunger, and another fourth suffers from malnutrition.

"Despite this, efforts made to date to realize the new international economic order have not produced even initial results. Global negotiations have not moved from a standstill. We feel that at this session the necessary political will must be shown to start these negotiations, which would open up a path toward international cooperation. The progress made in this respect would make a considerable contribution to the creation of a favorable climate for overcoming crisis questions with which the world is confronted.

"It is important that this session devote the greatest concern to finally working out and adopting a declaration on the inadmissibility of interference and interventions in countries' internal affairs. This would do much to endorse countries' readiness to oppose the use of force in international relations.

"The security of the Mediterranean is of the greatest importance, not only for the coastal countries, but for the whole of Europe, as well as for the Middle East. The current development in the Mediterranean region causes us great concern. We are witnesses to increased bloc competition, arms concentrations and the ever increasing presence of foreign fleets. This demands our unceasing efforts to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and international cooperation.

"Today it is probably clear to everyone that there is no way out of the Middle East crisis without Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and the resolution of the Palestinian issue with the equitable participation of the PLO. A just, lasting and comprehensive solution must include the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state, as well as the right of all countries and people in that region to live in peace and security.

"There is no need to stress that partial solutions to the Middle East crisis can be neither just nor realistic.

"Despite this, since the last session, no kind of progress has been made. The situation has even deteriorated, particularly with Israel's repeated aggression against Lebanon, which threatens to lead to a further escalation of the war.

"Bearing in mind all these circumstances, we are deeply concerned at the continuation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We firmly believe that the solution of this conflict should be found by peaceable means with full respect for the principles of the UN charter and the policy of nonalignment.

"The crisis in southern Africa is becoming even more dangerous. Despite the efforts of the majority of member-countries, the United Nations, unfortunately, has not succeeded in realizing independence for Namibia. South Africa's aggressive policy toward Namibia and the other frontline countries is transforming the whole of southern Africa into an explosive crisis with global implications. The latest insolent aggression against Angola is one more disturbing warning in this respect.

"It is really the decisive moment for justice and political realism to prevail in order to end any kind of support and tolerance for the aggressive challenges of the racist regime in Pretoria against their African neighbors. This is really a dangerous game with fire which could lead to far-reaching consequences.

"It is fitting to recall the positive contribution of the nonaligned movement to eradicate the last remains of colonialism and racism on African soil. This includes efforts made at the special ministerial session of the coordination bureau in Algiers, the Security Council, and later at the UN General Assembly's special session.

"In this way the nonaligned countries have sought a just solution and have expressed a warning to which ears should not be closed. We also believe that the contact group of five, which in its time came out with a plan for Namibia, should itself resolutely resist Pretoria's blackmail. Resolution No 435 should be reaffirmed unambiguously as the only possible basis for an urgent and just independence for Namibia with the full participation of SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

"Only thus can peace be ensured for the peoples of southern Africa and the independence and nonalignment of that part of the African Continent be strengthened.

"Other colonial problems should be eliminated as soon as possible wherever they are in the world, for they represent an anachronism. We also believe that the necessary conditions should be realized urgently in order for all peoples whose right to self-determination is still disputed to be able to determine freely their own fate.

"We support all efforts in this direction. This also applies to the right of the people of Western Sahara and to the search for a just solution on the basis of the OAU decisions.

"We also favor continuation of the dialogue on the peaceful unification of Korea which corresponds to the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people. We extend full support to the constructive initiatives of the DPRK for the solution of this question.

"As regards the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, we continue to favor a peaceful solution which should be found on the basis of the General Assembly resolutions which demand the withdrawal of foreign troops, the banning of foreign interference and full respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of these countries.

"In connection with the Cyprus question, we see the solution in continuing the intercommunal talks within the framework of the provisions of General Assembly resolution No 3212 which confirms the unity, territorial entity, independence and nonalignment of Cyprus.

"Yugoslavia has always supported the national liberation struggle and the right of peoples to independence and freedom. This inalienable right must not be denied to any people anywhere in the world--from Africa to Asia and Latin America.

"Mr president, this year's session of the General Assembly will consider a series of questions of vital importance for mankind and peace in the world.

"Accumulated international problems and the intensified state of relations between the great powers carry with them the danger of inciting the spirit of confrontation instead of constructive cooperation at the 36th session of the General Assembly. Such a development would benefit no one. It would only deepen the already existing mistrust and cause us new difficulties.

"The United Nations, on several occasions in crisis situations, has made very important contributions to the treatment of complex international questions and to the lessening of a tense atmosphere in international relations. If all of us present here, regardless of the group of countries to which we belong, make a joint effort and unite the political will, we could do this again successfully.

"This certainly demands from us a high sense of responsibility and readiness jointly to seek solutions which will not favor selfish interests but affirm the noble principles of the Charter on the basis of which we joined this organization.

"Thus, despite the existing difficulties, we would open the way to the future, to a world of cooperation and peaceful coexistence, economic progress and independence and to life in peace and security."

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU240712 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY Assembly has discussed current problems of foreign policy and international relations. Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, made an introductory speech. He spoke about U.S. Secretary of State Haig's recent visit to our country, relations with the Soviet Union, current developments in Europe and at the CSCE meeting in Madrid, as well as the development of good-neighborly cooperation wihch has always been one of the priorities of our foreign policy.

In a very lively discussion, delegates then discussed the implementation of the Federal Chamber's conclusions on the economic stabilization policy, with particular reference to the implementation of the goals and tasks in the field of economic and financial relations with foreign countries. The committee also discussed several other problems from its field of activity.

FEDERAL SECRETARY DISCUSSES SECURITY SITUATION

LD231332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--At today's session of the Committee for Internal Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Jose Bozic, the delegates considered the political-security situation in the country. The session was also attended by the delegates of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and the Committee for Veteran Affairs.

Submitting the report on the security situation in the country, Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, stressed that it is stable despite the well-known events in Kosovo, the existing economic problems, the exceptionally complex international situation and the activity of the internal and external enemies.

While positively assessing the results achieved by all the organized forces of our society, including the security organs and the system of social self-protection in strengthening our security. He spoke in favor of even more resolute and effective suppression of all kinds of enemy, criminal and other socially harmful activities. The organs of internal affairs will make their maximum contribution to this end.

The federal secretary for internal affairs stressed that the nationalists of every type have become more aggressive and that individual members of the clergy are also taking part in fomenting nationalism. The liberals, anarcholiberals and advocates of the dogmatic-bureaucratic concept are also attacking our self-managing system and nonaligned foreign policy from their well-known positions. In the course of this they are also establishing mutual ties and trying to ally themselves with anti-Yugoslav groups and individuals abroad. Herljevic stressed that owing to this there is a need for ever broader action aimed at exposing all the exponents of enemy activities.

The federal secretary emphasized that the number of incidents in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has dropped but the security situation continues to be complex. Enemy activity is continuing through the writing of slogans, the distribution of leaflets and verbal statements, and there is still evidence of illegal work. There have even been cases of sabotage and intentionally caused damage.

Speaking about the age of persons criminally prosecuted in Kosovo, Herljevic said that more than 90 percent were of age and that those who were below age had education-corrective measures imposed on them by our courts.

Herljevic said in conclusion that during the past period the security organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have made significant progress in renewing and training their cadres thanks to support from the League of Communists and other organized forces in the province and from the internal affairs organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and other socialist republics, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the federal secretariat for internal affairs. In cooperation with the internal affairs organs of all the republics, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, they are capable of resolutely and energetically countering any attempt to threaten our constitutional order.

Eduard Cencic, Vanco Cvetkovski, Straso Hristov, Fejzulahu Halil, Said Zatrici, Savo Djuric and Joze Bozic, delegates of the Committee for Internal Affairs, and Mirko Perovic, president of the Federal Court, took part in the discussion which followed the report submitted by the federal secretary for internal affairs. Apart from expressing their approval of the report they focused particular attention on the further strengthening of security in the country, especially security in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the further training of internal affairs organs and the development of social self-protection in the system of socialist self-management.

Delegates also considered a report on the level of capability of the militia in carrying out security duties and discussed the situation and statistics concerning economic crime and the activities of the internal affairs organs aimed at uncovering and suppressing this form of crime.